

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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LEWIS WEAKENS DEMANDS OF THE MINERS

BOSSSES' COURTS JIAL I. L. G. W. U. STRIKE PICKETS

Uphold Ruling of In- junction Judge Sullivan

The sentences imposed on the eighty-seven garment workers, arrested for picketing in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike in the Market St. district in 1923 by Superior "Injunction" Judge Denis E. Sullivan and Charles M. Foell and Circuit Court Judge Ira Ryner were upheld by the appellate court.

Mostly Mothers.

Eighty women, most of them mothers, will have to serve from five to forty days for picketing the struck shops in the Market street district in violation of the injunction handed out by Chicago's injunction judges. The women will be forced to start serving their sentences in the next two weeks. Seven men, who aided the striking girl pickets, will also have to serve the sentences imposed on them.

During the appeal it was brought out that copies of the injunction were not placed in the hands of the pickets that were on the line and that on this ground the cases should be thrown out. The court ruled that the judge before whom a contempt of court charge is raised has wide discretionary powers in the matter of disposition of the cases and that there should not be any interference with his powers.

Left Wing Active.

During this strike all attempts were made by the left wing in the needle trades to have the entire Chicago Federation of Labor throw its support behind the girl pickets, who were clubbed by drunken policemen. During this strike three of THE DAILY WORKER reporters were arrested for trying to collect news of the strike on the picket line and for taking down the numbers of the policemen who were clubbing the pickets.

Attempts were also made to get Oscar Nelson, a member of the city council, to force an investigation of the police brutality. Attempts were made to get Fitzpatrick and Nookles on to the picket line and to organize mass demonstrations against the injunction and in this way nullify once and for all the injunction law.

Due to the failure, however, of the heads of the Chicago Federation of Labor to back the striking garment workers to the limit, the strike was lost and today these pickets, most of them married women, with children to take care of, must go to jail for from five to forty days.

VARGA EXAMINES CAPITALISM IN THE U. S. IN ITS RELATION WITH THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

The proper understanding of the economy of capitalism, both in its general aspects and in its form at any given time, is the first requirement of those who claim to lead the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism. It is not enough to stop at the knowledge of the general trend of capitalist economy, to understand merely that capitalism, like other systems preceding it, is doomed to perish. It is not enough to generalize, in fact it is dangerous to proceed into a conflict with the forces of capitalism in any field, without the general plan of campaign being based upon a minute examination of the relation of forces at the time of conflict and a concrete analysis of capitalist economy. Such analysis of the present economic situation of capitalism in the United States, we give below as written by Eugen Varga, the leading economic expert of the Communist International.

While the states of Europe are all passing thru some special crisis of their own, the United States continues to differ from all these European struggles in that they are enjoying a continuance of prosperity. America is the sole country with a superfluity of capital, the sole country whose production has a rapid upward tendency, both in general and during the period of this report in particular.

The depression observable in America in the spring appears to have disappeared once more before the approach of a renewed boom. The upward tendency is, however, not yet clearly defined, as will be seen from the following figures, giving a survey of economic conditions on the whole:

Index of Industrial Production (1923=100)	Index of Wholesale Prices (1923=100)	Index of Retail Prices (1923=100)	Index of Unemployment (1923=100)
August, 1924	94	89.5	200
January, 1925	127	95.0	309
March, 1925	130	96.4	491
June, 1925	110	94.2	561
July, 1925	113	93.1	530
August, 1925	108	92.5	590

The degree of employment sank by 1 per cent in July, and rose again in August. On the other hand, production increased by 3 per cent in July, to sink again by 4 per cent in August. No comprehensive data are obtainable for the last few months, but the newspaper reports show economic conditions to have improved considerably. The Iron Age reports the steel trust to be working once more at 80 per cent of its capacity, some department (fine plate rolling mills) even up to 90 per cent. Despite the falling off, the level of production was substantially higher in August than last year.

Also the opinions formed on America's economic conditions are expressed (Continued on page 6)

Build Dirigible for North Pole Flight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STUTTGART, Germany, Dec. 30.—Dr. Hugo Eckener, who piloted the dirigible Los Angeles formerly the Z-R 3, to the United States, announced that work had begun on the dirigible which will make a polar flight next year. The Zeppelin factory has already started the construction of the gondolas and engines, he said.

The Norwegian explorer Amundsen has been mentioned as a possible leader of the Eckener expedition to the North Pole.

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RENEGADE KILLS ENRIQUE MULLER, ARGENTINE REBEL

Communist Youth Head Shot at Congress

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 30.—Enrique Muller, Secretary of the Communist Youth Federation of Argentina was fatally shot from the spectators' gallery at a preliminary session of the seventh congress of the Communist Party of Argentina. The shooting happened during a violent fight on credentials in which Muller's opposition delegate from Mendoza was expelled.

Arrest Delegates.

About two hundred delegates and visitors were taken into custody by the police. Later all were released except Modesto Fernandez, who is suspected of the shooting. His revolver with two empty cartridges was found. Fernandez was formerly a member of the Communist Party but was expelled. He entered the convention as a spectator on his old membership card.

About 2500 attended Muller's funeral yesterday. Muller's father was one of the founders of the socialist party in Argentina and in 1918 one of the organizers of the Communist Party.

Congress Finishes Business.

After the funeral, the congress sessions were resumed. The same central executive committee was elected and the party program was unanimously adopted. The congress was adjourned this morning. The congress of the Communist youth begins tonight.

Abandon Flight to Argentine.

ROME, Dec. 30.—Count Casagrande, who has been held up at Casablanca for many weeks awaiting a favorable opportunity to continue his proposed flight to Buenos Aires, may have to abandon the attempt until spring, according to reports received here from Casablanca, as his aeroplane has been seriously damaged by storms.

FRENCH-SPANISH ARMIES MURDER RIFF TRIBESMEN

Participant Tells of Brutalities

By ARMINIUS O. J. FARIES.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

The strategy used by the Spanish and French general staffs, which I witnessed while fighting on the side of the Rifians in two campaigns, consists in advancing from a concentration camp and taking advantageous positions about some village whose submission they seek.

The flight begins with an advance. The French and Spanish armies use all the artillery, aeroplanes and tanks available. All that the tribesmen had was rifles. The attacked village is reduced quickly to ruins.

The aeroplanes are used to strike terror into the hearts of the tribesmen—which they fail to do—and to butcher as many as possible—this they accomplish. Most of the victims of the air raids are non-combatants.

The tribesmen love their homes and the families cling to them to the very last. They refuse to leave them, the aeroplanes, bombs and bullets strike all around the houses. These gallant tribesmen fight desperately to save their homes and hold back the invaders.

When the families flee from their homes, aeroplanes pursue them, dropping bombs on them. They are shot at from the ground by the artillery and the machine guns. No distinctions are made between combatants and non-combatants.

Many of the defenseless villagers are killed as they flee their homes. Many more are killed when the aeroplanes suddenly attack some small village miles away from the battlefield.

Those killed by aeroplanes are blown piecemeal into the air. I have seen cases where one would not tell a human being had stood there a few moments before the bomb was dropped. The wheat-fields, which cost the tribesmen long days of persistent toil are either reduced to ashes or the cavalry and artillery horses are turned loose to graze in them. Anything that can be turned into money is stolen the moment they lay their eyes on an article of value.

The French take the prisoners and beat them with sticks. They also cut the throats of many of the prisoners in order to force obedience to the sultan at Fez, who is the puppet of French imperialism.

The Spanish take the prisoners, tie their hands behind their back and keep them in dark stuffy rooms for many days at a time. If the prisoner is a man of influence in the village and he refuses to submit to the imperialist soldier, he is shot.

The Spanish commanders have a motto that says: "El mejor Moro es el Moro muerto," which translated means: "The best Moor is the dead Moor."

The soldiers sent here commit all kinds of barbarities—from unrestricted plunder to raping the young girls. All this is done to force these freedom loving people to submit to the will of the imperialist masters.

California Mountains Move 20 Feet in Past 50 Years, Says Savant

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Mountains in the Sierra Nevada range in California move about. Not much, but nevertheless perceptible changes have been recorded.

"Some of the mountains in the Santa Ynez range in southern California have moved northward more than twenty feet in the last 50 years," said James B. McElwaine, professor of geophysics at St. Louis University, who read a paper to the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

ELECTIONS IN THE MACHINISTS' UNION AND THE FUTURE TASKS OF THE RANK AND FILE LEFT WING

By M. H.

The district elections of the Chicago district of the International Association of Machinists took place on Dec. 6.

Two distinct groups came before the membership to ask for the endorsement of their candidates. The composition of the groups can be analyzed as follows:

Progressives vs. Johnston.

The progressive group had as its backbone the most militant and active group of machinists, whom Johnston is so anxious to drive from the union, because he knows that this is the only group that has a definite program of militant activity in opposition to his class-collaboration schemes. This group united with the most active part of the Anderson following and had the support of the mass of rank and file, who being disgusted with the inactivity of the district in the last few years, are ready to place the leadership in the hands of any group in opposition to those who have proved their utter incapability and unwillingness to do any organization work during the years that they have been in office.

The reactionary group had as its center the Johnston machine who succeeded in winning over into their camp for the district campaign a group of former Anderson supporters made up mainly of elements which were carried into the struggle against Johnston when the revolt was at its height and now when the conflict has (Continued on page 4.)

CHARITY HANDS OUT FREE MEAL TO UNEMPLOYED

Gives Dole to Exploited Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The crying and wailing from 80,000 hungry and cold human beings in the greatest city in the world which also boasts of being the richest was drowned for several days this week by the bragging howlers who let the world know that charity has turned from the bitterness of gall to the sweetness of honey as one meal was provided for the poor whom capitalism has robbed by the same gang that sings its own praises during the holiday season.

The admission that there are over 80,000 people who are so poor that they have to be thrown out on the sidewalk because they cannot pay their rent and are so hungry they will accept the hypocritical hand of putrid charity does not seem to impress the brainy preachers and editors who shout about the "unprecedented prosperity" that has gripped the country.

One meal—it is something to brag about. But 80,000 mouths need three meals a day as a rule. In a year each mouth needs somewhere about 1,095 meals. The 80,000 need about 87,600,000 square meals each year. Our charity hypocrites seem to run short about 87,520,000 meals in the little period between one Christmas and the other. This should loom up as quite a startling news item. But it is crowded out by the flat platitudes that 80,000 were fed once.

Cold Damages Wheat.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—With temperatures of zero or below, it is probable that there has been some damage done to wheat, according to the weekly report of the U. S. weather bureau here.

WHO SAYS IDLE RICH ARE NOT STRICKEN BY OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS?

LONDON, Dec. 30.—"Bridge eye" threatens to become epidemic in London, according to oculists. The new malady comes from too much playing of bridge and causes the sufferer to be unable to distinguish cards clearly. Women are seeking to relieve the ailment by wearing special glasses.

HOLDING OUT NOW CHIEFLY ON THE CHECK-OFF

Ignores Demands Made by the Union

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 30.—The negotiations between the United Mine Workers and the anthracite operators for settlement of the long strike were resumed Wednesday at the Union League Club with the latest proposal considered being the one submitted by Alvin Markle, the "impartial chairman."

Under this plan, which has such anti-labor features that any acceptance is sure to result in an uproar of the rank and file of the union, the key is arbitration all along the line and a complete surrender of the right to strike.

"No Strike" Plan.

Strikes and lock-outs are barred for ten years upon a ten-year contract—ten years! Under it wages would be the same as when the miners went on strike until next September. After that, the scale would be changed—not necessarily upward, and probably downward—by a board of three union representatives, three from the operators and three from that mythical throng "the public." These "public" representatives would be appointed by Calvin Coolidge. The "public" would have no vote until sixty days after the miners' and operators failed to agree. Then the vote of the entire committee would be final, no appeal and no strike.

The operators are insisting on arbitration as the key question and the mine union leaders are concerned chiefly with getting the check-off, being willing to sign a contract for any length of time if they get the check-off, regardless of any other provisions, although they are formally opposing the arbitration idea. The tri-district demands are forgotten, or better to say—ignored.

Bargaining Begins.

When the session was resumed this morning, after a night session lasting until the early hours, many ventured to say that a basis for bargaining had been established.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor is coming to New York, supposedly for a speaking engagement. Lewis would not say whether or not he would confer with Green on the settlement.

Meanwhile, the department of commerce at Washington issues the astonishing news that the exports of anthracite did not cease during the strike, although there was very little compared to one year ago at the same time. During November this year 31,246 tons of anthracite was sent abroad, against 282,217 tons in Nov. 1924. However, if the howls raised about the "suffering public" have anything to them, it is a proper question to ask why the government allowed any export of anthracite coal at all during the strike.

REPORT BULGAR WHITE TERROR GIVES AMNESTY

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Reports from Bulgaria that a general amnesty passed by the national assembly for crimes committed in the last three years are taken with some suspicion by wise political observers. The Bulgarian government is accustomed, even more than other capitalist governments, to the baldest falsehoods.

The terrible white terror which has reigned unceasingly in Bulgaria, particularly following the Sofia cathedral explosion, unquestionably gave a reputation to Bulgaria which it would now like to erase as the effect on Bulgarian government bonds was unfavorable. But as to whether the "three thousand Communists" which the report says are released by the amnesty are really released or not, only further details can confirm when stated by other sources.

PACKING HOUSE WORKER, FOUR MORE DAYS TO SEND IN YOUR STORY TO THE DAILY WORKER!

Packing house worker, do you realize that there are but four days more before THE DAILY WORKER special articles on the meat packing industry will appear? Have you sent in YOUR story to THE DAILY WORKER yet? Have you answered the questions? THE DAILY WORKER wants a story on the conditions that the workers must work under in every city or town where there is a meat-packing plant. Send in your story telling of the conditions under which you must work. Get your wife to send in her story telling what she thinks of the conditions in the "yards" and whether she finds it hard to make both ends meet nowadays. Remember, the time grows shorter and shorter. Get that story in! Then make arrangements to have a bundle distributed in front of your plant.

CHICAGO

TONIGHT! New Year's Eve Ball

at the Italian Hall, 643 N. Clark St.

Given by the Trade Union
Educational League

Admission 75c. Wardrobe free.

CHICAGO

Music by Letchinger's Union Orchestra

Refreshments Served All Night.

Doors Open at 7:30—Open Until 2 A. M.

SMALL HOLDER ATTACKS NICKEL PLATE MERGER

"Rawest Proposition" Ever Brought Up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Denunciations of the proposed merger of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Hocking Valley, Erie, Pere Marquette and Nickel Plate railroads into one system drew thick and fast at the hearing before the interstate commerce commission where the plea by the Van Sweringen brothers was made for the approval of the Nickel Plate merger.

W. H. Anderson, one of the minority stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, called it "the rawest proposition as to railroads I have ever seen put up."

"Behind railroad managements, beyond your regulation here of railroads, there is growing ever a sinister and unreachably power, the power of the promoter and the banker and the financier. This plan presents every economic evil existing in the railroad situation today."

"This plan violates the general consolidation program before the interstate commerce commission—and it violates every sound rule of grouping railroads for the country. There is no natural relation between these five railroads," fumed Anderson.

START NEW YEAR RIGHT AT I. L. D. DANCE IN BOSTON FRIDAY NIGHT

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Begin the New Year right by attending the New Year's Dance arranged by International Labor Defense Friday, Jan. 1, 1926 at Convention Hall, Boston, St. Botolph and Garrison streets. Lee Reisman's orchestra means the very best to a Bostonian and it is this orchestra that has been engaged for this dance. Nothing more need be said to assure those who will come of a good time and when at the same time the proceeds of this dance go to aid of political prisoners and their dependents, no one should be urged to come. So remember the place and date. Bring your friends and enjoy yourselves.

Another New Pamphlet



by

LENIN

"ABOUT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES"

Only a limited number of this little pamphlet issued by the exhibition committee of the Russian Co-operative Societies have been received. Orders subject only to stock on hand.

Each 5 Cents.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK DENTIST

645 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday,
Wicker Park Hall,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

COME! IN MILWAUKEE! HEAR!

DEBATE

Between
Workers (Communist) Party
and Socialist Labor Party
at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Cor. 8th and Walnut Streets.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 3, 1926, AT 2:30 P. M.

SUBJECT: "Resolved that the principles and tactics of the Workers (Communist) Party offer the correct solution for the victory of the working class."

POSITIVE: Wm. F. Dunne, for the Workers (Communist) Party
NEGATIVE: R. Koepfel, for the Socialist Labor Party
Everybody Welcome. ADMISSION 15 CENTS.
Auspices, Joint Committee.

REPORT TURKEY MAKES READY FOR WAR UPON BRITAIN OVER MOSUL

LONDON, Dec. 30.—A Constantinople dispatch reports that the Turkish war council is meeting secretly at Angora, indicating that actual war is a possibility over the question of Mosul, while a telegram from Baghdad says that heavy troop movements by the Turks toward the Mosul frontier are taking place according to reports in Baghdad and an additional Turkish division is said to have arrived at Kirkuk.

Hand Out Small Fines and Jail Sentences to "Dry" Law Violators

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 30.—Arnold J. Hellmich, former internal revenue collector at St. Louis for the eastern district of Missouri, was sentenced to two years at Leavenworth and fined \$5,000 in federal court here following his conviction with 21 others here recently on charges of conspiring to violate the national prohibition law as a result of the theft of 30,000 gallons of liquor from the Jack Daniel distillery at St. Louis in the summer of 1923.

The others received sentence of less severity. Judge Baltzell sustained a motion for a new trial for Michael Kinney, a Missouri state senator holding that he was convicted on "insufficient evidence."

Gold Rush Starts for Mexico as Rich Vein Is Uncovered

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30.—Reports that the biggest gold vein ever discovered has been found in a remote part of the state of Oaxaca in Mexico were received here. The new vein that was located in Idaho fades into insignificance when compared with that in Oaxaca, it was asserted. The discovery has caused a general rush toward the small community. The early arrival of scientists employed by some of the big mining companies is expected to determine the extent and value of the vein.

Five Mail Clerks Brave Fire to Rescue Letters

Five mail clerks, undaunted by dense smoke, today plunged repeatedly into the burning Edgewater branch postoffice here and carried to safety thousands of letters and parcels, including some registered mail. Postal officials expressed the fear, however, that some mail had been destroyed. The entire interior of the building was gutted by the flames.

Save Goldfish But Forget Unemployed Workers Who Freeze

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—Twenty-five goldfish marooned on a bar of a padlocked saloon were saved from freezing by a special order issued on appeal of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Wife's Diary Is Clue in Nussbaum Murder

The diary of middle-aged Eliza Nussbaum, containing a story of years of quarreling with a husband who was well-to-do but stingy, of fears she held that he would carry out a promise to kill her, and of a "billy" bot for self-protection, holds, according to the police, the clue to the brutal and complex slaying early yesterday of Alfred Nussbaum, 65 year old carpenter-contractor.

Use for Xmas Trees.
MONTGOMERY, Minn., Dec. 30.—An answer has been found to the question of what to do with discarded Christmas trees. County authorities are gathering them to be used as snow fences, for which they are very efficient.

YOUNG WORKERS' CONFERENCE SENDS PAPCUN ON TOUR THRU EASTERN OHIO

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—The arrangements committee of the Young Workers' conference to be held the latter part of February in Bellaire, Ohio, of representatives of all young workers in this district is routing George Papcun, its provisional secretary, thru the district on a two weeks tour covering some of the important towns. These are as follows:

Bellaire, Jan. 3, at 3 p. m.; Neffs, Jan. 4, at 7 p. m.; Fairpoint, Jan. 5, at 7 p. m.; Powhattan Pt., Jan. 7, at 7 p. m.; Glencoe, Jan. 8, at 7 p. m.; Yorkville, Jan. 9, at 7 p. m.; Glen Run, Jan. 11, at 7 p. m.; Dillonvale, Jan. 12, at 7 p. m.; Bradley, Jan. 13, at 7 p. m.; Martin's Ferry, Jan. 14, at 7 p. m.

All militant young miners and steel workers as well as all others interested should attend these meetings in large numbers. Papcun is a well-known young steel worker of the Ohio and Pittsburgh district and is the first speaker to popularize the Young Workers' conference, which will take up the immediate conditions of the young workers.

AMERICAN PARTY PLAYS PART IN MOSCOW EXHIBIT

Show Literature in Many Languages

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A noteworthy feature of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the 1905 Russian Revolution, which is now taking place in Moscow, is the exhibition of the revolutionary literature of the world. Every section of the Communist International was invited to forward to the All-Russian Committee, thru the Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (the party book store) in Moscow a complete display of every book, pamphlet and paper published.

Proletarian Literature Exhibited.

As massive and interesting as the showing of Communist literature and periodicals will be, the exhibition is not restricted to this alone. This is not a sectarian exhibition! And so there is being included the literature of the nationalist and revolutionary labor movements; posters and other publicity of organizations sympathetic to our movement; cartoons by artists who have gained a more than national reputation for their commendable pictorialization of the proletarian struggle.

America Well Represented.

The Workers (Communist) Party, thru its New York book shop, began forwarding about two months ago the literature of the American section of the Communist International, (interesting in itself in that it is printed in eighteen languages) as well as the daily, weekly and monthly periodicals of our party. Cartoons by Ellis, Gellert, Gropper will take part in the exhibition. The Negro labor movement, publications, books upon the labor and nationalist movements in the Philippines, Japan, India, China and other Far East countries, shipped by the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop to Moscow, will find prominent place in the display.

There has just come to hand a letter from Moscow praising the party's New York book shop for the dispatch and understanding with which the assembling of this exhibition of literature was carried out. It will be noted in this letter that plans for a permanent exhibition of the world's Communist literature are being laid, and sections of the American party that have new pamphlets or books in process of publication, or comrades who have been written to for contributions and have not responded, should forward exhibition material to the Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, New York City, from where it will be dispatched to the Moscow committee. The letter follows:

Material Received.

Comrades:
We are beginning to receive the material for the exhibition to be held in Moscow in connection with the anniversary of the revolution of 1905. We note with great satisfaction the exceedingly varied and interesting character of the material so far received.

In the name of the all-Russian committee in charge of the celebration and our own firm wish to express our deep appreciation of the promptness, carefulness and knowledge with which you have taken up our request for material. We do not doubt that the American section will take a prominent place at the exhibition.

We may add that the exhibition will take place also at the time when the fourteenth convention of the Communist Party will be held in Moscow, and will be, therefore, attended by delegates from all parts of the union. We hope we shall still receive from you material on the Negro labor movement and on the nationalist and labor movements in China, India, Japan, Egypt and other Eastern countries published in English or their respective native languages. If possible, please include in your next shipment material of the Communist movement in Spanish America.

We think it will still reach us in time for the exhibition, which will be continued until the end of January.

WORKERS PARTY AND SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY DEBATE IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30.—Milwaukee workers will be able to hear an excellent debate between the representative of the Workers (Communist) Party, William F. Dunne, and of the socialist-labor party, R. Koepfel at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, corner of Eighth and Walnut Sts., Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2:30 o'clock. The subject for the debate will be: "Resolved that the principles and tactics of the Workers (Communist) Party offer the correct solution for the victory of the working class."

All workers are invited to attend this instructive debate. A small admission of 15 cents will be charged. The debate has been arranged under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the socialist-labor party.

Agricultural Credit Companies to Finance Grain-Holding Farmers

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 30.—The Des Moines and Fort Dodge Agricultural Credit corporations will devote all of their loaning capacity of \$5,000,000 to the financing of grain holding farmers rather than extend activities into the live stock field.

This was decided at a meeting of the board of directors of the two corporations.

Case Against Wheeler Expected to Be Dropped

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Department of justice officials today were studying the case of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D., of Montana), to determine whether they would appeal action of the District of Columbia supreme court in sustaining the demerit to the senator's indictment on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in obtaining oil and gas land permits.

In circles close to the department, it was indicated today that the Wheeler prosecution would be dropped.

Seek Extension of Illinois Power Lines

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30.—The Illinois Northern Utility company of Dixon, Illinois, filed application with the Illinois commerce committee for a certificate of necessity and convenience to construct and operate a power line from Dixon to Belvidere.

Ex-Shah of Persia Commits Suicide

PRAAGUE, Dec. 30.—The ex-Shah Ahmed of Persia has committed suicide at Maribad, according to a message picked up by the Czechoslovak radio.

Killed by Horse.

GLESBURG, Ill., Dec. 30.—Barking of a faithful dog, which stood guard over its dead master for 24 hours, led to the discovery of the frozen body of Douglas Wasson, 73, farmer of Stronghurst, in the barn lot. A coroner's jury decided that Wasson was killed when kicked in the head by a horse.

Award Gunnery Honors.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—Gunnery honors in short range battle practice have been awarded to the U. S. S. West Virginia, Admiral Charles F. Hughes, commander of the U. S. battle fleet announced.

Easier to Get Liquor Than Coffee.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 30.—It is five times easier to get an offer of liquor than of coffee, according to "Happy" Butz, evangelist and pedestrian, who just returned from a hundred-mile walk in the metropolitan area of New York.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

WILL FORCE CONGRESS TO "INVESTIGATE" THE BELL TELEPHONE TRUST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—An attempt will be made at the next session of congress to force an "investigation" of the Bell telephone trust. Congress will be asked to "investigate" the charge that the mother company takes from the gross operating revenues of its subsidiaries 4 1/2% as payment for certain "services."

The New York public service commission declares that it gave the New York Telephone company, the fattest of all the Bell subsidiaries, increases totalling \$11,000,000 yearly in New York City alone on the plea that the money was to be used to increase wages. Wages remain much the same for the majority of workers, tho the officials are getting higher pay. The Bell trust received over \$450,000 from this company for certain "services."

Money World Rejoices at New Year's Over Great Prosperity It Is Enjoying

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the year 1925 draws to a close. The kept press overexerts itself to prove that the year has been prosperous; not for the workers, but for the bosses. Bankers are interviewed to tell of the rainbow future of the financial world. Railroad magnates, steel barons combined with industrial overlords of every hue, tell of past and future "prosperity." Only the little patch on the map that covers the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, where the workers are on strike, looks gloomy to the profiteers. There labor is fighting to maintain its wages and working conditions, and that makes the coal barons feel blue, even during their hilarity on New Year's Eve.

Of course, just as soon as the workers get busy in other industries, the bosses will immediately plead poverty. The railroad owners have had their best year, but the workers have suffered, their unions broken and class-collaboration schemes foisted upon them. Great profits in steel, oil, automobiles, meat packing and elsewhere are accompanied with new threats of wage cuts to be forced upon unorganized, bitterly exploited workers. The whole subsidized press will have plenty of arguments, in the New Year, to show that labor is getting plenty, that capital must have more.

Figures already prepared tend to show that the country's favorable balance of trade for 1925 will reach \$600,000,000. It may go to a billion dollars. American great business has sold that much more than it has bought during the past year. That is part of the rainbow. The capitalist economists carefully attempt to explain away the blue streak in it, however. They try to argue away that there is danger that the indebtedness of other nations to American imperialism is increased by that amount. It is pointed out, with great pride, that the nation's business has sold \$865,000,000 worth of goods to South and Central America in 1925. That is about \$110,000,000 more than in 1924. Business claims to see no menace in the fact that European countries are looking with jealousy upon this market; that they will struggle to win it. Business professes no fear that Wall Street's financial domination over these same countries will develop future uprisings among these peoples against dollar degradation. New Year's day is a time specially set apart to look at the rosy side of the picture.

The usual alibi provided by the kept economist is that American tourists in foreign lands will scatter enough gold to wipe out the trade balance, when it is added to other incidentals of Wall Street rule abroad. Thus George W. Hinman, of the Hearst press asks:

"What would be thought of a business man who feared to sell more than he bought, who feared to have a money balance in his favor at the end of the year for his profit and pleasure?"

The spectacle of the profit parasites of this country trying to squander the billion dollar trade surplus in riotous living at foreign Monte Carlos should surely open the eyes of the workers. Labor might steal these words out of the mouths of its class enemy and demand that the surplus be used to increase wages and the purchasing power of the workers at home. But that goes entirely contrary to the eager profit hunt of the capitalist system.

Neither does the trade surplus represent the entire flow of alien gold into this country. It does not take into account the vast investments of American capital drawing dividends in foreign lands, of the mounting interest on increasing foreign loans and other huge sums accruing from Wall Street's financial conquest of the world.

The fact is that New Year's, 1926, proclaims America again the Midas of the world. Just as Midas could not live as everything he touched turned to gold, so American capitalism, richest and most powerful on the face of the globe, will succumb to the contradictions within the capitalist system itself. The proud boasting of the American dollar world at this New Year's season should spur workers at home, in alliance with the oppressed peoples abroad, to prepare for greater struggles against it.

CONNECTICUT BECOMES PART OF WORKERS PARTY, DISTRICT TWO; REORGANIZATION PLANS LAID

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The former Connecticut District No. 15 is now a part of District No. 2 and the district has become a sub-district.

At a meeting of the sub-district committee plans for reorganization, preparation for the labor party activities and the Lenin memorial meetings and for trade union work were laid.

Proceed With Reorganization.
On the reorganization the situation was thoroughly discussed and it was pointed out that at the present time there were possibilities for organizing shop nuclei and international branches, and the committee in New Haven was authorized to proceed with establishing New Haven as a section.

The situation in Waterbury, Stamford, Hartford, Bridgeport, Shelton and surrounding cities was discussed and plans laid for the work.

The sub-district committee of New Haven is trying to arrange a debate between O'Brien of the National Security League and Ben Gitlow. This will be a big event in the life of the New Haven organization.

On trade union work it was decided to move energetically for the organization of party fractions in the unions of New Haven and other cities.

Lenin memorial meetings have been planned on the following schedule: New Haven—Friday, Jan. 22. Hartford—Saturday, Jan. 23. Waterbury—Sun. evening, Jan. 24. Bridgeport—Sun. afternoon, Jan. 24. Stamford—Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Connecticut district affords a great possibility for work as it is an industrial center with a great foreign population, and on the basis of a reorganized party, with good workers' clubs, the Connecticut district can be made one of the important units of organization in the east.

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FARM CRISIS HAS COOLIDGE RULE WORRIED

Meetings Arranged to Hold Farm Support

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The effort to retain the farmers for support of the Coolidge administration is taking the form of a series of meetings arranged by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine for the month of January.

Jardine will hold conferences with representatives of different groups throughout the month. On January 21, he will speak to an agricultural meeting at Champaign, Ill. But this is only one of a whole series of meetings beginning today at Des Moines, Iowa, in the center of the district most affected by the recent wave of bankruptcies.

The so-called "farm bloc" is trying to have the government actually handle the crop yields by terming it a surplus that should be exported or otherwise disposed of by the all wise government, which either must sell it on the world market at enough to avoid loss, or charge any loss back by an excise tax on that part of the product consumed in the domestic market.

The pressure upon the administration is taking the form of a threat to withdraw support from the Coolidge administration.

Signs of Worry.
That the Coolidge administration is disturbed by the threat, is shown by the suggestion of Coolidge to establish a division in the agricultural department to help co-operative marketing. This seems certain to be passed by congress. The "surplus commission" may be combined with this anticipated division.

Another symptom of fear by the administration is shown in Coolidge's instructions yesterday to Secretary Jardine and Secretary Hoover, to give government aid if possible to one of the large co-operative societies of California. Which one of these well-known monopolies known as co-operatives is affected, was not revealed.

Dutch Fail to Form Cabinet; Demand New Parliament Elections

THE HAGUE, Dec. 30.—The latest attempt to form a new Dutch cabinet has failed. Dr. Devisser, leader of the anti-anti-national christian party, reported his failure to the queen. Demands for a dissolution of parliament are growing more insistent.

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER STIRS IMPERILIST RIVALRIES BY PLEDGE TO PAN-AMERICANISM

Acknowledgement that the economic United States of America has annexed Canada, forming a single financial empire for exploitation of all workers of the western hemisphere, marked the address of Frederic Hudd, Canadian trade commissioner in the United States and special delegate to the Pan-American commercial congress in New York. His statement to the congress aroused jealous comment in England which still thinks of Canada as part of the British empire.

Pledged to Pan-Americanism.
"Canada," said Hudd, "is an integral part of economic America. Canada is the eldest daughter in a great commonwealth of nations but her immediate destiny lies on the North American continent. Canada's investments in Central and South America are considerable and her trade with the United States and these countries is steadily growing. The commercial and economic problems common to us all furnish inextinguishable grounds for enduring and permanent co-operation. In behalf of the Canadian delegation here I pledge our allegiance to Pan-Americanism in its broadest spirit."

Hudd voiced Canada's conviction that "there is no problem too difficult for the countries of Latin-America and North America to solve provided they stand together as a United States of the American continent."

Invasion of Two Billion.
This pledge from commercial Canada follows moves by the Canadian government to separate its foreign policy from that of England. Behind the scenes lies the invasion of Canada by over 2,000,000,000 American dollars. These billions, poured in between 1915 and 1925, gave U. S. finance a claim on Canada exceeding by half a billion dollars the claim of England.

The most recent figures contrasting Canadian investments owned in the United States with those owned in England shows:

	By U. S.	By England
Investments in Canada	\$701,000,000	\$456,000,000
Government and city	540,000,000	145,000,000
General industries	370,000,000	745,000,000
Railways	325,000,000	60,000,000
Lumber and paper	235,000,000	100,000,000
Mining	138,000,000	118,000,000
Public utility	50,000,000	100,000,000
Land	35,000,000	80,000,000
Banking and insurance	25,000,000	85,000,000
Mortgages	6,000,000	2,000,000
Fisheries		

SKILLED FOUNDRY WORKERS' WAGES RISE AND HOURS FALL; MACHINES THROW MANY OUT OF EMPLOYMENT

General improvement in the wages and hours of foundry employes throughout the country between 1923 and 1925 is reflected in a U. S. department of labor report covering 412 establishments with over 40,000 employes. In the two-year period the average wage paid in foundries has advanced five cents an hour while nearly an hour has been knocked off the average fulltime week.

BRITISH PRESS CALLS HERBERT HOOVER BIG 'HOT AIR MERCHANT'

LONDON, Dec. 30.—American discussions of a possible trade war between the United States and England as the result of British rubber restrictions are attracting wide attention and causing bitter criticism here.

The Daily Sketch refers to Secretary of Commerce Hoover as a "hot air merchant."

BANKERS HOLD CONFERENCE AS CRISIS GROWS

To Draw Legislative Program

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 30.—The conference of bankers, businessmen, agricultural interests, the entire Iowa delegation in the senate and house has started to grind out a legislative program to meet the crisis staring them in the face in the agricultural districts. This conference which has been called by the bankers following a series of bankruptcies and the falling of the price of corn to 50 cents per bushel and the farmers leaving their farms, despite the fact that the yield this year was greater than at any other period.

Many of the senators and congressmen in Washington, who represent the banking interests, are watching the outcome of the conference.

German Papers Want Currency Inflation to Kill Credit Shortage

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—Inflation of the German currency is urged by a number of leading German papers as a means of competing with the French, who have an inflated currency, and as a means of killing the credit shortage which exists.

The organized group behind this move want to introduce the plan of inflation with a dictator in power to carry it out.

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The organized group behind this move want to introduce the plan of inflation with a dictator in power to carry it out.

An Annex to the U. S.

How British interests feel about this invasion of Canada by American capital was reflected in a New York Times editorial of June 6, 1923. Said the Times: "This American invasion of Canada has excited a certain alarm on the part of some British interests. They are disquieted by the way in which English investments in Canada are being outstripped by American. The statement was recently made to the Canadian chamber of commerce in London that if American capital continues its present rate of flow into Canada it will, before long, control 75 per cent of the natural resources and industries of the dominion. With this form of financial conquest, it is feared that there will go forward an unwelcome Americanization of Canada."

"Economically and socially," said the U. S. department of commerce a year ago, "Canada may be considered as a northern extension of the United States and our trade with Canada is in many respects more like domestic trade than our foreign trade with other countries."

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Great Britain pound sterling demand 4.84%; cable 4.85%; France, franc 3.78; cable 3.78%; Belgium, franc 4.53; cable 4.53%; Italy, lira 4.03%; cable 4.04; Sweden, krona 26.83; cable 26.85; Norway, krona, 20.25; cable 20.27; Denmark, krona, 24.68; cable 24.70; Shanghai, taels 78.00.

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Mortgages	6,000,000	2,000,000
Fisheries		

FARMERS DEMAND MAILING RIGHTS FOR NEWSPAPERS

Mass Meeting Denounces Interference

RED DEER, Alberta, Canada.—At a mass meeting of over 240 farmers here the following resolution was adopted protesting against the refusal of second-class mailing rights to the Ukrainian working women's and farmers' papers and demanding that the second class rights be granted these papers and that such occurrences do not repeat themselves in the future.

"WHEREAS, the postmaster general has refused second class privileges in mailing from the Working Woman, a Ukrainian women's paper, and the Farmers' Liberator, a Ukrainian farmers' paper, published by the Workers and Farmers Publishing Association, Ltd., and this has been done without any reason.

"AND WHEREAS, such action is nothing but an open attempt to crush the freedom of expression and privileges from the thousands of readers and supporters of these papers. And while being a discrimination against the Ukrainian farmers and workers, it constitutes a basis for attack against their freedom of expression. This action also is a step to a complete subjugation of the national minorities in discussing the affairs of the farmers and questions facing them as citizens and settlers of Canada.

"BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, that this mass meeting of the farmers of Red Deer district hereby raise a most vigorous protest against such action of the authorities and demand that mailing privileges be granted to above named papers without any discrimination, and that actions like this should occur again in the future.

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the postmaster general, the minister of justice and the prime minister of Canada."

Scientist Talks of Harnessing Aurora Borealis for Power

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—America's great cities will be heated by energy from the aurora borealis and huge ships will ply between southern ports and the north pole region carrying machinery to develop the resources of the frozen north within the next 50 years, John C. Phillips, Philadelphia electrical engineer, predicted here.

"Science knows there is a vast radio activity in the rays of aurora borealis and the real secret of that mysterious phenomenon is expected to be known within a few years," Phillips declared. "There is every possibility that the aurora borealis will prove one of the most titanic sources of energy in the reach of man."

The engineer declared the polar country was rich in platinum and other minerals and said the United States should never relinquish its right to the north pole area, established by explorations of Peary.

Head of Farm-Labor Union Says It Fears 'Democratic Deals'

TEXARKANA, Tex., Dec. 30.—(FP)—The national convention of the Farm-Labor Union of America, presided over by similar action by the Texas state convention, has withdrawn from the farm-labor political conference of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas. At the same time many of the delegates without involving the organization responded to the call of E. B. Meitzen, former editor of the Farm-Labor Union News, to launch the labor party of Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas are expected to follow suit before the spring campaigns.

The Farm-Labor Union president, W. W. Fitzwater, declares that the withdrawal from political action was aimed chiefly at the deals in the democratic party and was not to be construed as a refusal of the organized working farmers to co-operate with the city workers, economically.

Chicago fire-fighters in their appeal for higher wages point out that the \$22,000 per year that a fourth year fireman earns is anywhere from \$200 to \$400 below the wages paid in other cities—larger and smaller than Chicago.

Chicago Fire Fighters Seek Wage Increase

They point out that they must work 84 hours per week and that their hourly rate of wages amounts to about 54 cents per hour. The fire marshal gets \$8,000 a year; the assistant marshal \$6,500; battalion chiefs \$3,700; captains \$2,900; lieutenants \$2,600; while the fourth year fire fighter \$2,200 the third year fire fighter \$2,140, the second year fire fighter \$2,020 and first year \$1,840.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

LABOR LEFT THE BIGGEST PROFIT SINCE 1919 IN THE STOCKING OF THE BOSSES THIS CHRISTMAS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
Anthracite profits equivalent to more than a third of the entire capital stock were reported for 1924 by Lehigh Valley Coal Co., a big subsidiary of the Morgan combine which is trying to crush the miners' union. This net profit after all deductions for depletion, depreciation and interest amounts to \$3,301,971.

The exorbitant nature of this profit is concealed from the public by the fact that it is reported as \$2.72 on each of 1,212,160 certificates of interest issued by trustees against the stock in the process of separating the company from the Lehigh Valley railroad. These certificates, however, represent \$9,465,000 of stock, making the real profit approximately 35 per cent.

The 1923 profit of Lehigh Valley coal amounted to \$4.32 per certificate or more than 55 per cent on the stock. In the seven years 1917 to 1923, this coal company paid the railroad annual dividends averaging \$3,535,104 or 37 per cent a year. The seven-year total was more than 2½ times the original investment.

Gosh, How the Money Rolls In!

Declaration of a 50 per cent stock dividend by the American Can Co. calls attention to the huge profits this combination of more than 100 separate companies is making out of the growing demand for canned goods. The stock is being split up, each stockholder getting 6 new shares for each original share. This juggling enables the directors to pay cash dividends at the rate of 12 per cent a year with the public seeing only a modest \$2 a share.

In 1925, American Can will make close to \$30 on each \$100 invested in common stock. This follows \$20.50 on each \$100 in 1924, \$19.63 in 1923 and \$18.30 in 1922. The 4-year total amounts to more than \$88 on each \$100 of investment.

Hudson Motor Car's 1925 profit of \$23,000,000 are just one more illustration of the wealth that speed-up automobile workers are pouring into the coffers of the investor class. This profit is equivalent to the combined profits of the three preceding years. It is reckoned at 17.50 a share, but according to the Wall Street Journal, it amounts to approximately 100 per cent on the entire invested capital of the concern. Says the journal: "Every dollar which stockholders left with the management at the beginning of the year has since grown to nearly \$2, for the company earned about 100 per cent on its invested capital in the 12 months."

Biggest Profits Since 1919.
A profit study based on the reports of 156 industrial companies, 58 public utilities and 31 railroads shows 1925 as the most profitable year for the investor class since 1919. It includes 27 automobile companies which will make 23.5 per cent on their entire invested capital against 12.4 per cent in 1924. It shows 14 non-ferrous metal companies making 6.4 per cent compared with 1.7 per cent in 1924, 19 oil companies making 11.6 per cent compared with 7.5 per cent, a group of steel companies making 5.8 per cent compared with 5.2 per cent and 79 miscellaneous companies with 11.2 per cent profits compared with 9.6 per cent in 1924. The public utilities approximate 7.5 per cent in each year while the railroads have increased their return from 5 per cent to 5.3 per cent.

Such profits have made possible the more than \$100,000,000 in extra dividends which are adding holiday cheer to the homes of the wealthy owners of industry. But we hear of few instances where this prosperity finds its way into the workers' Christmas stockings.

The "Right to Beg" Now Established as a Civic Principle

Through the effective intercession with Mayor Dever of President John Fitzpatrick, Chicago Federation of Labor, the Fraternal Order of Blind Men is about to regain the right to have blind persons beg on Chicago streets unmolested by the police.

This is a victory against the Improvement Association for Blind People, an organization that offers jobs to a few blind people at \$11 a week. On the representation that it was taking care of the blind and training them it induced the mayor to have the police arrest all blind beggars and peddlers. Supt. O. W. Fremmer of the association maintains that \$11 a week is enuf for blind people.

"If I were blind I certainly would not work for \$11 a week," Mayor Dever told Fitzpatrick's delegation of blind men and promised that he would look up the law and instruct the chief of police to act accordingly.

He will like it! Give your union brother a sub to The DAILY WORKER.

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INDIANA FARMERS WORTH LESS THAN FIVE YEARS AGO

Value of Buildings and Land Fall

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 30.—Indiana farm lands and buildings have shrunk in value approximately \$1,000,000 in the last five years, according to the 1925 farm census taken by the department of commerce at Washington.

Valuation Decreases.
Farm lands and buildings at the present time have a total valuation of \$1,696,904,863, as compared with \$2,653,645,973 in 1920, a decrease of \$956,739,110. The acreage itself was valued at \$3,202,566,336 in 1920, as compared with \$1,269,240,987 at the present time. This represents a drop in valuation of \$933,325,349. Buildings on farms are worth \$28,413,761 less than they were five years ago.

The average value of every acre of farm land in the state at present is \$55.20. In 1920 every acre of farm land was worth \$125.98.

Fewer Farms.
There are 9,341 fewer farms in Indiana at the present time than in 1920. As a result of the shrinkage there are 1,145,559 more idle acres in the state than there were five years ago. In 1920 there were 21,063,332 acres of farm land. The total at present is 19,917,780. In 1920 there were 305,126 farms, and at present there are 195,785.

"You Don't Get Rich By Working," Wisely Says Realty Scheme

As the real estate bond market begins to rumble with large crashes of investment houses the wage earner is being lured into the game by large promises of getting something for nothing.

The firm of H. O. Stone & company, which claims to have "originated in 1835," is circulating workers with what it calls "A new plan to create wealth without working," stating that "No one ever acquired riches by working with his hands. Our new plan enables a man to create an estate of tremendous size with little effort."

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The second anniversary of The Daily Worker brings to our readers the new and improved fighting daily—with a record of glorious past achievements and filled with features that will stand as a promise of the future better Daily Worker.

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JANUARY 16

International revolutionary leaders—the best American writers and artists of militant labor—all will join with original articles and special art work to make this number of The Daily Worker—in honor of our great leader—an outstanding one of the year.

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REORGANIZATION IS COMPLETED IN NEW YORK CITY

2,700 Members Registered; Form 11 Sections

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—New York has now completed the task of reorganizing registration at which 2,700 members were present, and has organized 11 sections and 32 sub-sections. Two meetings have been held and the general average attendance shows that the membership has taken enthusiastically to the work of reorganization.

At the first two sub-section meetings the officers were elected and the formation of the basic units, the shop nuclei and international branches have well begun.

Many of the shop nuclei, because of language difficulties have not yet organized themselves, but the sub-section committees and the district office are making special efforts to organize these units within the next two weeks.

The new sections have been organized covering the following territory in industries:

Section 1—From Battery to Houston street, clothing.

Section 2—From Houston to 14th street, men's clothing.

Section 3—From 14th to 23rd street, women's wear.

Section 4—From 23rd to 34th street, needle trades, women's wear, furs, etc.

Section 5—From 34th to 42nd street, women's wear.

Section 6—From 42nd to 59th street, includes Long Island section, women's wear and leather.

Section 7—From 59th to 129th street, tobacco and wood industry, residential sections.

Section 8—From 129th to 149th street, wood and metal.

Section 9—From 149th up, residential areas.

Section 10—Brownsville, includes women's wear and leather.

Section 11—From Williamsburg, leather goods and women's wear.

Section 12—Borough Park, residential area and waterfront.

On the question of the formation of shop nuclei, the district committee has formed street nuclei in the rest-

NEW YORK WILL HOLD DAILY WORKER SECOND ANNIVERSARY BALL

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The beginning of the third year of The DAILY WORKER's existence is to be celebrated in New York on Sunday afternoon, January 10, with a grand concert at Yorkville Casino, 36th St. and Third Ave.

Details of the program will be announced within a few days. In the meantime all readers and friends of The DAILY WORKER in New York are requested to keep this date open.

denial territories, in addition to street nuclei in the factory districts, with the understanding that they are to act as concentration groups and to take up as their first task that wherever there is one member in the shop a nucleus is to be formed.

The nuclei in the factory districts can be of great service if they will only undertake energetically the task of shop nuclei in order to transform themselves into regular shop nuclei.

On the question of formation of shop nuclei, the district executive committee is paying attention to the big shops. The district has advised against the formation of shop nuclei indiscriminately and as a general procedure members are to form shop nuclei on the basis of one party comrades to six non-members in the shop. The district will soon undertake the problem of giving attention, as soon as the units are stabilized and functioning, of transferring attention to the big industries in the city, so as to increase the influence and organization of the party in the big factories.

Women's Work

Conference to Be Held in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—A meeting of sub-section organizers for women's work are to meet at the first conference to take up the program of activity of the district executive committee on Monday, Jan. 1.

Every organizer must be present in order to begin at once the full program in reference to housing and other conditions, and the organization of circles.

WICKS WILL SPEAK ON LOCARNO PACT IN CLEVELAND SUNDAY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30.—H. M. Wicks, well known lecturer and labor journalist, will deliver a lecture on "World Peace and the Locarno Pact," on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 2 o'clock at the Insurance Center Bldg., 1783 E. 11th St.

The capitalist press has been hailing the Locarno pact as the solution of the world's problems. They realize that they must settle their differences if they are to successfully combat the workers.

War Vet Fears Wives

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrested for having married five times without pausing once for a divorce, Michael Donelan, decorated war hero, pleaded with police to send him to jail quickly so that he be spared the necessity of

Elks in Hard Luck

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, Dec. 30.—Springfield Elks are faced with a receivership for their imposing new building or with refunding the structure. Interest on the building bonds is due Friday and the club has insufficient funds to meet the payment, club officials have told members.

PITTSBURGH WILL HAVE BANQUET ON FRIDAY AND LECTURE ON SATURDAY

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30.—All Pittsburgh workers are invited to attend the two big affairs arranged for Friday and Saturday, January 1 and 2 at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street.

The affair on Friday is a banquet and celebration of the Fourth anniversary of the Workers (Communist) Party. Plenty of refreshments, speakers, recitals and songs will make the banquet one of the most interesting affairs ever held in Pittsburgh. Admission is only 50 cents.

On Saturday night Comrade H. M. Wicks, editorial writer of The DAILY WORKER, will speak on the Locarno "peace pact" in the large Auditorium of the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street. A small admission of 25 cents will be charged.

Election in the Machinist Union

(Continued from page 1)

become a long drawn out battle were only too anxious to go back to sleep in the arms of the administration which has the trick of making votes disappear when they are for the opposition.

Their rank and file following consisted of members over whom they had job control and other backward elements which did not clearly understand the division between the two groups.

The blame for the big rank and file support that the reactionary group has received, can be placed to a great extent on the failure of the progressives to come before the membership with a detailed platform of criticism of the past coupled with a definite constructive program for the future.

Insofar as issues are concerned there were two of them brot into the campaign: the conflict between Johnston and Anderson and the lack of organizational activity.

There can be no doubt that if the progressives would have broadened the issues by going behind personalities into the principal differences between the two groups, such as, amalgamation, class collaboration, expulsions of opposition elements, they would have drawn the line much closer and gained a bigger following.

The arguments presented to the membership by the two groups can be summed up as follows:

The progressives claimed that this is an Anderson district and should support Andersonites for district leadership. On the question of organization it criticized the office for its utter lack of activity. Knowing that the district has, time and again, endorsed the fight against the corrupt national administration, the reactionaries have made desperate attempts to separate the national conflict from the district elections. Their main argument being: what difference does it make whom a man is supporting as long as he is a good business agent? Their argument fell flat because when it came to organization that "good business agent" has come forward with a record of activity the sum total of which was zero.

Progressives Win.

The result of the election was that the candidates endorsed by the progressives have been elected with the exception of the district recording secretary and a few minor positions. The total vote cast amounted to 2,100, the majority for J. Daily the progressive candidate for business agent over his opponent Bearick being 76 votes.

The two groups have centered the campaign around these two men and the vote that they have received can be taken as the barometer of strength of the respective groups that they represent. The vote that the two groups have received is so close that unless the progressives unite all the active

militant elements in the union and win over the misled rank and file who are still supporting the reactionaries there is the danger of hearing a different story told at the elections next year. All these elements must be united on a common program of activity for the good of workers.

There are a few things to learn from this campaign and the progressives will do well to take note of them. The main issue that carried the election for the progressives was organization of the unorganized, and this in spite of the fact that they only criticized negatively the organization of their own. This means that the membership of the union is so anxious to see some organization, work done at last that it has signed a blank check and the responsibility rests now on the progressives to prove to the rank and file that they have placed their trust in the right hands.

Organize Unorganized.

The line between the two groups must be made more clear to the membership. In the fight against the corruption of the Johnston machine the cardinal issues dividing the two groups have been neglected. Amalgamation, the fight against class collaboration, against political discrimination, expulsions must be brot to the forefront. Not in an abstract manner but intimately connecting and illustrating them in connection with the everyday needs of the workers.

The development of an intensive organization campaign and giving it a mass character by drawing the bulk of the membership into it is the immediate and most important problem. A few thousand members in a district where at least 40,000 workers are eligible to the I. A. of M. certainly offers a broad field of activity for such a campaign. But a radical departure must be made from the methods of the past to achieve any results whatsoever.

First of all the campaign must be made at the shops and not exclusively in the homes of prospective members as has been done during the past year. Home visiting as a major program of organizing is not alone sufficient.

Last year has also illustrated that the staff of officers and small committees cannot accomplish anything unless they succeed in drawing in the mass of membership into a well organized and systematic campaign.

To achieve this it will be necessary to wake up the membership thru educational work at the meetings to the realization of the fact that they can not better their conditions unless they get into the union the tens of thousands of workers who are at present unorganized.

Question of "Specialists."

The most important thing that will have to be accomplished and which will be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the organization campaign is the change of attitude to

the semi-skilled and unskilled, the so-called "specialists."

The practice of placing the organization behind the tool makers and highly skilled machinists to the neglect of all others in the trade is a relic of the times when this group was the bulk of the trade. Only the blind can fail to see that the last decade and especially the war have revolutionized the industry to the effect that the former dominant group is only a small minority now and that the mass employed in the industry at present is composed of semi-skilled and unskilled.

In spite of this fact these great numbers of men are ignored and even worse than that contracts are signed with employers for the few skilled men in the shop, at the same time having a so-called "gentlemen's agreement" that no attempt will be made to organize the rest of the men, thereby leaving to the employer's mercy very often as high as 75 per cent of the workers in the plant.

Such practices are not only a betrayal of the interests of the mass of workers but at the same time injures the welfare of the few men who are supposed to benefit by this contract. Whenever the employers feel like breaking the agreement the men are powerless to fight. The strategic position that the skill of these men is supposed to give them is worth nothing unless it is united with the men employed in production.

Struggle Instead of Diplomacy.

Any employer can prepare himself for a strike with sets of dies and tools to a sufficient degree to starve out the few skilled men on strike while he is carrying on his production and piling up his profits which are made by the semi-skilled and unskilled in the production department.

Another important problem is the thousands of women that have been brot into the trade and are at present used by the employers as an additional weapon for reducing wages.

It is issues of this kind that will develop a real progressive group and will mobilize the membership for activity thereby making of the I. A. of M. a fighting organization that can make demands and win them.

The idea that is so prevalent in the heads of the officials that clever diplomacy is the way of gaining demands off employers is only an adjunct of the class collaboration psychology. It is only a power that can stop the profits of the employers that ever gained anything for the workers and this power is a 100 per cent strike which stops production.

The future of the progressive group depends on the way they solve these problems. If they come before the membership at the end of the year with accomplishment in organization work and with a program of action based on the class struggle there is no question that the reactionary group will find very little support among the membership.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

PORRIDGE PLUS PILLS AT C. M. T. C.

Many American youths having heard wonderful fairy tales about the C. M. T. C. in the schools, in the press and in the shops, enlisted for a month in order to enjoy the much advertised benefits offered them free of charge. "a month's free vacation," "beautifully located camps," "build your body," etc., was some of the catchy slogans used in this campaign. The result was camps filled to capacity two months before opening time.

And so with beautiful illusions some thirty-five thousand young workers and students proceeded to camp to enjoy the lovely surroundings, to develop their bodies, to receive lessons in good citizenship—and to learn to fight for American capitalists.

Yes, Plattsburg was certainly well situated in the thickly pine sections of the Adirondacks, near Lake Champlain. But our very first meal made us forget about the pine trees and the rest of it, and to think more of simple things, food being one of them. The greater part of the twenty-five hundred boys that came to Plattsburg in August of this year received a shock

of their young lives when they found out thru the medium of their first meal that all was not going to be a bed of roses. And that their much exalted Uncle Sam was sometimes capable of telling untruths.

As time went on, the quality of the food improved a bit. I suppose it was not the fault of the camp authorities that this was so. Many were taken ill, all suffered at one time or at another attacks of constipation, and there were long lines of sick to answer sick call every morning, and they were amply supplied with C. C. pills (C. M. T. C. pills is what they came to be known as). I could understand the poor quality of the food, when the government appropriated approximately seventy cents a day for food for a person. I once heard the top sergeant of our company tell a group who was discussing the problem that the food in the regular army was much better, although the allotment was only thirty cents a day for food for each regular army man. It looked like somebody was reeking of graft.



Black Overalls in "Labor Call" (MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA)

EXPLOIT YOUNG WORKERS IN DEPT. STORE BASEMENT

By Young Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I worked in a department store basement for almost three years; a breakdown, because of bad conditions, forced me to leave my position as stock girl, sales girl, errand girl, etc.—all for twelve dollars a week!

If you ever visited a "Bargain Basement," you need very little imagination to picture what it is like to work in one. First of all, you are in constant terror of the "Big Cheeses," for, if caught sitting down, you're "in for it." Also, you go thru a process of roasting in summer and freezing in winter. There is a general idea that electric fans are installed to help relieve the heat for the employees; try and stand in front of one of the FEW "relievers" and you will be told to stop loafing and get to work. In the second place, you constantly inhale the same air you exhale, because there are no air exhausts in most basements.

The lavatory is a few feet from where most of the girls work all day. No proper care is taken of this place, which causes unhealthy odors. I remember at one time we waded in three inches of water for several hours before they finally thought of sending for a plumber. There are a few stores that I could mention where one maid is hired to take care of a four story building. The dusty merchandise, fowl odors, close air, perspiration of people in an unventilated room, is certainly invigorating.

Every Friday morning there is an employee's meeting; the Superintendent offers the munificent sum of three dollars for the highest sales book on Bargain Day. The girls work like "Hell" for a small pittance and the boss reaps more profit out of their special efforts.

The wages are from nine dollars to fourteen dollars; your salary is raised on an average of one dollar every year and a half, if you are fortunate enough to be one of the lucky few. It seems very natural to be "docked" every time you are a few minutes late and not to receive a sandwich when working two or three hours overtime.

Stock boys of sixteen or seventeen are always working under illusions, especially in the Shoe Department.

The Workers' Children

By BERNARD S. PALATNIK

Dorchester, Mass.
We work all day
For little pay,
While the bosses' children
Shirk and play.
They call us lazy,
They think us crazy,
Not to enjoy the work!
We do the mining—
They do the dining!
All THEY can do is shirk!

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They do the dining!
All THEY can do is shirk!

In the near future
We too will play!
And not work for bosses
As slaves all day!



FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of THE YOUNG WORKER, Tribuna Robotnica, Pravda, and Honor and Truth, can be secured from Frank Milder, 821 Clydesburn St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

WORKER BESTS VERBUND LEADER IN CONTROVERSY

Socialist Exploiter Fears Soviets

By H. YANKELS
(Worker Correspondent)

A couple of painters and myself were working on a residence house in Evanston. My boss told me that the owner of the house, which was quite an elegant one, was a member of the Jewish Verbund of the socialist party.

When he started on the job all there was, was just the painters. The family was away on a vacation. I had heard from some people that are very close to the socialist movement, that this fellow was very active in the "bund," which in czarist Russia was a revolutionary organization, but today in this country is the mouthpiece of the yellow socialist leaders. I also found out that he makes his living exploiting others.

I was interested to find out how this fellow lived, so I browsed around the house. I saw a lot of magazines from the Literary Digest to the Red Book, lying around the house. In his library of books, there was not a single book on the labor movement or the class struggle. His bookshelves were covered with a lot of cheap fiction in handsome bindings.

Good Advertising.

After noticing the kind of a library and the stuff he reads, I spoke to one of the other painters on the job about it. The other painter, who attends a night college, answered "This guy is in business. His business needs publicity." While having a leading role in the Workmen's Circle, the socialist party and the Forwards it brings him good advertising. He himself is very far from being revolutionary, the he boasts of what he did in czarist Russia ages ago.

One day at lunch-time, while I was sitting on the floor eating my lunch and reading The DAILY WORKER, the owner of the house, who had just returned from a vacation, came in. He saw me reading The DAILY WORKER and said:

"Are you a Red?"

"Yes," I answered. "Every class conscious worker is a Red."

"It was quiet for a while."

"What do you think about Russia?" asked this socialist.

"I wish we had such a government here!" I answered.

"What's wrong in this country?" he demanded.

"Probably nothing for you, but there is a lot of things wrong for me and my class," I answered.

"Why, the Russian workers are starving to death, while you are here making a pretty good living."

Russia for Workers.

"Speaking about Russia, it is plain that you, not being a worker, should be against it. The Soviet government of Russia is controlled by the workers and peasants," I explained. "As to the kind of a system that is best for the workers, I will discuss only with the workers. You are very far from being a worker. What's wrong here? If for instance I make \$12 a day and produce \$20 for that day, the boss gets \$8 for doing nothing. Under the Soviet government we would cut out the boss and have a bigger share of what we produce. Your party knows that, but you have become traitors to the working class and that is why, not being a worker, you are opposed to the Soviet government in Russia."

Workers Must Join Communists.

"The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are the only organizations for the workers. The socialist party is not for the workers. It is for the middle class and the 'liberals'—that is 'who is who'—and now I must go back to my work."

Workers Starving; But Green Talks Prosperity

By A Worker Correspondent

COSHOCTON, O. Dec. 30.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, home for holidays, made a statement that all indications point to a prosperous year for 1934 and that labor would maintain its high (?) wage rate.

But every worker here knows the real situation: That hundreds of jobless are walking the streets with no jobs in sight and jobs getting fewer every day. That the union coal miners have been forced out of union mines into non-union ground hog holes. That the Elks Lodge, and other fraternal orders as well as the salvation army have this year distributed Christmas charity to hundreds of workers families here. Yet the president of the American Federation of Labor dares to tell workers here that 1934 will be one of peace between capital and labor, dares to speak of prosperity for big business in the face of the misery the workers are facing.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

TO ALL WORKER CORRESPONDENTS!

On the 13th and 20th, The DAILY WORKER will get out two special editions—one for the second anniversary of The DAILY WORKER and the other to commemorate the death of Comrade Lenin. Both these issues will be bigger and better in every way than anything previously attempted by our party. It is planned to have special articles and cartoons by revolutionary artists and writers of all the principal countries.

We want two things from each worker correspondent and we know you will not fail us.

For the anniversary edition of the Worker we want short articles of NOT MORE THAN 250 WORDS dealing with the conditions of the workers in your city or district; living conditions, rents, wages, the attitude of the authorities and especially the connection of The DAILY WORKER with these conditions and the struggles of the workers. Remember that 250 words is the maximum as we want to get in as many articles by worker correspondents as possible.

For the Lenin memorial edition, we want you to write 200 words of appreciation of Comrade Lenin's services to the working class and the world revolution. Please do not write more than 200 words as we will have to cut your articles down in order to get it in the paper.

The articles on Lenin may deal with any one phase of his contribution to the theory and practice of the class struggle, the trade unions, the peasantry, the national and colonial question, imperialism, the role of the revolutionary party, etc.—or with his work in general.

Be sure and plainly mark your articles, "For the Anniversary Edition," and send them in right away. The worker correspondents' section of the anniversary editions should be the most interesting portion and if you comrades will write and send in your articles, it will be so.

THE FIRST PRIZE.

HILLMAN RULE TURNS A. C. W. TO WAGE CUTTING RACE WITH SCABS; ONLY LEFT WING CAN ORGANIZE

(By a Worker Correspondent)

In the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union there has developed a chronic sickness that is called "readjustments." This means that every now and then the boss files a request to the union that his garments cost too much to produce, and therefore he asks the co-operation of the union to reduce the cost of labor.

The union sends its representative to investigate, and he usually finds that in some other shop, union or non-union, the garment is made cheaper and, therefore, grants the boss a reduction.

And here is what happens. In Chicago we are told that we must give a readjustment to the boss because he cannot compete with the manufacturers in Rochester. In Rochester we are told that our bosses can't compete with New York. In New York we are told that our bosses can't compete with Philadelphia, and in Philadelphia we are told about the many unorganized towns that work for \$12 and \$15 a week and we are "advised" by our union officials to accept a reduction in our wage and keep the work in the city.

Is this the best way to solve the problem of keeping the work from going to the country? No! And a thousand times, no!

Why a Union?

We have not labored, fought and suffered, to build up a union and then ask our members to compete with nonunion labor. The only way to solve this problem is to organize the unorganized so that they will not undermine the conditions of the organized.

But then, some one will say, "Has not the Amalgamated spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on organizers trying to organize the unorganized districts like Philadelphia, Cleveland and other places?"

Yes! They have spent thousands of dollars, and they will spend many more thousands, but these workers will not be organized until the rank and file will be drawn into those organization campaigns and they shall do the organizing.

Naturally, the leaders of our union must first be of such a type that will have the confidence of the membership so that the rank and file will respond to help carry on such campaigns; as, for example, in the Furriers' Union in New York, where the former officials did not have the confidence of the membership.

It seemed impossible to them that the Greek furriers could be organized. But as soon as the new left wing administration was elected, the Greek workers were organized by rank and file, and are now not threatening to undermine the union conditions any more.

Why the Left Wing in Office?

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THE WINNERS!

THIS week's prizes for the best contributions to the worker correspondents' page are awarded as follows:

THE FIRST PRIZE, "The Goose Step," by Upton Sinclair, goes to a clothing worker employed in a clothing factory in Chicago, whose name cannot be given here. His story appears on this page under the heading of: "Hillman Rule Turns A. C. W. to Wage Cutting Race With Scabs; Only Left Wing Can Organize."

THE SECOND PRIZE, "Romance of New Russia," by Magdalene Marx, goes to a worker employed in the Ford automobile plant in Detroit, Mich. His name also must be withheld. His article: "Ford Employs Slick Method to Get Rid of Workers and Yet Maintain Boast of Firm: 'We Never Lay Off,'" appears on this page.

THE THIRD PRIZE, Original of DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed, goes to a worker in the Carnegie steel mills in Youngstown, Ohio. His story which appears on this page is entitled: "Carnegie Steel Mill Worker is Badly Injured." We withhold the publication of his name.

Next Week's Prizes:

Next week's prizes are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—"Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology," by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.

SECOND PRIZE—"Russia Today," the official report of the British trade union delegation on social and economic conditions in Soviet Russia.

THIRD PRIZE—The original of a DAILY WORKER cartoon.

THE THIRD PRIZE.

CARNEGIE STEEL MILL WORKER IS BADLY INJURED

Safety First Cards on Walls Can't Help

By A Worker Correspondent

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Dec. 30.—Alex Miklu, an employee of Carnegie Steel company in Youngstown, was injured on Monday, Dec. 28 when he was struck by a large lump of coal as he was walking under a trestle. Miklu sustained a dislocated shoulder and several scalp wounds.

That's only another example of the thousands of workers who cripple themselves and lose their lives in the steel mill.

In every corner of the mill signs of "safety first" are plastered on the walls, telling the workers to watch themselves.

Under a terrific slave driving system without any measures taken by the mill owners to make the mills safe, what is the good of these signs? Under such circumstances there must be accidents of all kind, since the bosses are concerned with making greater profits and not with protecting workers. The only time the mills will be made safe for workers will be when workers together demand that the safety first campaign be made a real force in the mills and not a grotesque joke as it is now.

That's How They Work, in Youngstown, Ohio; How About Your City?

W. J. White of Youngstown, Ohio, while in Chicago, reported on the achievements of the Worker Correspondents group organized in the mill town of the Carnegie Steel Co.

"We are lining up the youth in the mills in this work with real success," he said. "They are all young, have never written before, but they are going at it with earnestness."

After that talk with your shop-mate—hand him a copy of The DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him!

Need United Front.

News of the ocean movement of hard coal to the range of the northern states includes the following cargoes: The steamer Baron Douglas has just been chartered for prompt readiness for Boston. The steamers Dampfen, Dampfen, Albartos and Navarra (Norwegian) are loading for Boston. The steamer Sheaf Mead, Sirga and Eskridge are enroute to Boston. The Clintonia is in loading readiness under a Boston charter. The Solvang is due in Boston soon.

Never was the need for a united front of the working class against the onslaughts of capitalism more clearly and convincingly demonstrated as in this situation which is but part of the general onslaught of the bosses. Workers of all lands unite!

THE SECOND PRIZE.

FORD EMPLOYS SLICK METHOD TO GET RID OF WORKERS AND YET MAINTAIN BOAST OF FIRM: "WE NEVER LAY OFF"

By A Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—The talk in our shop always has been that Mr. Ford never lays off his employees and that, in spite of a slow-down in production he will keep all on their jobs.

The slaves that sweat for this notorious automobile baron believed this hokum. In this Ford News we used to read:

"Wages must be earned; no matter how small they will be earned. There will be no discharges."

This and similar catch words drew hundreds and thousands of workers from many parts of the country to look for a job in Mr. Ford's famous automobile factory. As early as the evening before the day when they expected to be hired thousands of workers stood at the gate of the River Rouge plant to have the chance of slaving for Mr. Ford.

But after Mr. Ford has filled his orders, after his work has been done he doesn't need us any more. So he begins to discharge and lay off as every capitalist does when he has squeezed in as little time as possible every bit of work he needed out of us.

From the River Rouge plant Mr. Ford started to lay off by the thousands. Mr. Ford proceeds in the matter very cleverly. He has placed his watchdogs—"service men"—to watch every worker. These "service men" discharge workers for the most trivial things. One is discharged for not carrying his badge with the slave number on, another one is discharged for running in the factory and others for not working fast enough, and so on.

Those of us not discharged, are forced to work beyond our endurance, frightened lest we lose our jobs and that is our fate, slaves of Mr. Ford, driven to sweat and when not needed, thrown out to starve. That is the present Mr. Ford offers to his slaves for the new year. And the discharged working men, of course, will offer no presents to their families! They will be glad if they have what to eat.

This slave system will continue until the workers organize. We, the slaves of Mr. Ford, have no organization at all. We must organize and strive to better our lot and finally to overthrow the whole capitalist system that permits a Mr. Ford to hire and fire at will without consideration of the misery in which we live. We must on the ruins of this rotten system establish the Communist society in which the workers will work for their own common good and will not starve when they have worked too well and produced too much, but on the contrary, will have a well-paid vacation like the workers in Soviet Russia.

USE ALL WAYS TO CRUSH THE MINE STRIKE

Draw on Non-Union and European Surplus

By SIDNEY BLOOMFIELD.
(Worker Correspondent)

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30.—The Metal Trades Association, which is part of the National Manufacturers' Association is constantly circulating the New England states, which is one of the chief anthracite consuming districts, telling the householders to use only West Virginia and other southern soft coal, in spite of the fact that the kitchen stoves in this part of the country cannot burn soft coal.

The vilest propaganda is daily published in the local press picturing the striking coal miners as the enemies of civilization, as beasts to be crushed, etc. Municipal buildings and city commons are being used by the coal operators' associations as experimental and exhibition stations, to show the wonderful (?) results of the use of nonunion soft coal.

Shipping European Coal.

How capitalism co-operates internationally may be seen by the shipping activity in Boston. Large shipments of Welsh anthracite coal are being made speedily to the New England ports.

One steamship official stated that one British shipper alone will deliver between 115,000 and 120,000 tons of pure, big vein Welsh anthracite between now and the first week in March, while full cargo freight for approximately 12,000 tons of other Welsh coal and of Westphalian coal has been arranged for.

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THE SECOND PRIZE.

FORD EMPLOYS SLICK METHOD TO GET RID OF WORKERS AND YET MAINTAIN BOAST OF FIRM: "WE NEVER LAY OFF"

By A Worker Correspondent

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30.—The talk in our shop always has been that Mr. Ford never lays off his employees and that, in spite of a slow-down in production he will keep all on their jobs.

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Supreme War Council in Turkey

All indications point toward preparations for war between Turkey and England over the question of the Iraq boundary dispute. The decision of the league of nations granting Mosul to the mandate territory of Iraq held by England has forced the Turkish government of Mustapha Kemal to prepare to resist the enforcement of the league decision.

Mr. J. A. Spender, formerly editor of the *Westminster Gazette* who is in Turkey, writes to his paper that the supreme war council has been called in session by Kemal and that all army commanders will attend.

Not even the most persistent supporters of the so-called "spirit of Locarno" can fail to perceive decisive preparations for war. Mustapha Kemal and his Angora government finds itself in a position where it is forced to act against the belligerent threats of Great Britain. The inhabitants of northern Khurdistan rose in revolt last spring against what they considered the weaknesses of Kemal in dealing with the European imperialists and are still to be reckoned with. If Turkey submits to defeat before the subterranean diplomacy of Austen Chamberlain of England and M. Briand of France it means weakening of the Kemal government, loss of prestige and possible revolution at home.

A new revolution in Turkey will bring to power elements that will turn farther toward the Soviet Union than Kemal has thus far gone. Pressure from the discontented population has already forced Mustapha Kemal into a treaty with the Bolshevik government of Russia.

Britain looks with grave apprehension upon this treaty and a powerful section of the British press openly demands substantial concessions to Turkey to avoid throwing that nation into the arms of the Soviet Union.

But even the Kemal does accept a compromise promised by Britain he will be placed in the position before his own people of having bartered Mosul for concessions that Britain could well afford in exchange for the disputed territory.

Regardless of the outcome of the strife over Mosul one fact stands forth clearly and that is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude for the proletarian statesmen of the Soviet Union. The treaty with Turkey proves to the working masses of that nation that at a time when the league of imperialist nations is endeavoring further to dismember what was once the territory of Turkey its powerful revolutionary neighbor extends the hand of friendly support.

All nations and all peoples on earth who are threatened by the ferocity of the imperialist brigands find in the Bolshevik government their only friend. The rulers of nations may at times forget that they owe their very existence to the friendship of the Soviet Union the working class of the oppressed countries will, in ever greater numbers, come to learn that the one formidable enemy of imperialism is the revolution.

Coolidge's Fake Farm Relief

The republican press continually harps on the developing farm relief program of Coolidge. The latest suggestion is for the creation of an export commission to supervise the disposal of the surplus products of the farmers. This is on a par with the other fake nostrums of the administration. Not ten thousand export corporations working in unison and composed of the best brains of the republican party could affect the world market sufficiently to keep prices up at a time when the grain crops of the whole world were abundant.

The creation of an export corporation would create new jobs for the faithful republican party henchmen, but would not put one more dollar in the pockets of the farmers.

The government of the United States that at one stroke can cancel billions of dollars in loans to the Italian government in order that Morgan may safely invest his surplus capital has not one cent for relief of the farmers. Instead of creating a brigade of new jobholders in order to fool the farmers into believing that the republican party is trying to do something for them, why does not the government evince as much interest in the welfare of its own citizens as it does in the Italian government of the black-shirt despot and brigand, Mussolini?

Such a question cannot be answered by the United States government. Instead of relieving the farmers as it relieves Italy the government tries to force the farmers to help pay in taxes the amount Mussolini's government ought to pay if it expects to maintain itself among the capitalist nations.

But then Italy has heavy industries that can be chained to the chariot wheels of finance capital, while the farmers of this country control no such fields of investment. That is why Italy gets the debt cancellation and why the Morgan banks that hold farm mortgages drive the farmers from the soil thru foreclosure of the mortgages instead of cancelling their debts and enabling them to recover. Millions in cancellation of debts for reconstruction in Italy, but not one cent for reconstruction of the shattered farmers who helped win Morgan's war in order that he might have the power to collect or cancel at will the debts from European countries. Such is the policy of Coolidge.

Berry Mourns for Munsey

E. W. Edwards, agent of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, sent a letter to the *New York Sun*, one of the Munsey properties, on behalf of the major expressing sympathy with "the nearest of his (Frank L. Munsey's) bereaved relatives."

It is eminently fit that Berry, the scab herder and strikebreaker, who aided Munsey and his fellow publishers in New York crush the web pressmen in the printing trades, should mourn the death of the laborer later, Munsey.

Berry's lackey speaks of the "great loss" to the printing and publishing industry that has been sustained thru the death of Munsey. It is noteworthy that on the occasion of the death of John McFarland, a man who, as president of the International Typographical Union, fought the Munsey outfit, there was no such profuse eulogy forthcoming from Berry and his corrupt crew of union wacklers.

The United States of America

By EUGEN VARGA

(Continued from page 1)

extremely optimistic for the most part still opinions are not lacking among the bourgeoisie to the effect that too great a strain is being placed on credit, and that the economic development is unsound. These voices were raised at the last bankers' conference. Among the great economic weeklies the *Annalist* is especially pessimistic.

These figures show an improvement in heavy industry, but a worsening in the textile and motor car industries. This last is alleged to be only a transitory symptom; the large factories are bringing out new types, and the public are waiting for these.

Foreign Trade

The following are the figures for the trade in goods during the last few months:

	Imports	Exports	Import surplus	Export surplus
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
April	346	398	52	
May	328	371	43	
June	325	323	2.0	
July	328	328		12
August	340	372	32	
September	349	422	73	

The fact that there was an import surplus in June is of no special significance. This has occurred repeatedly in the early summer months of late years, at the season when the export of the agricultural products of the previous year ceases. The figures for the first eight months are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Import surplus	Export surplus
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1924	2697	3083		386
1925	2750	3152		402

The big export surplus in 1924—almost one milliard dollars—was mainly accounted for by the four autumn months, which yielded over 600 million dollars surplus.

The Economic-Political Problem. The main line of development in American economics is plain: The United States are evolving from an agrarian exporting country to an industrial or capital exporting country. At the present period, when there is such a shortage of capital in Europe, China, and in the South American countries which are now just beginning to develop, the connection between capital export and industrial goods export is even more important than before the war. The world market for industrial products is so limited that every country has to compete in the effort to supply industrial goods on credit, or to accept participation in the undertaking in lieu of cash. At the present time America is more capable than any other industrial export country of competing on these lines. Hence her supremacy in the world markets. In August, for instance, America exported more machinery than at any time during the last four years, and the export of agricultural machines was 42 per cent

The following figures show the output of the most important branches of industry:

	Soft coal	Anthracite	Iron	Steel	Meat	Cotton
	Million tons	Million tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 bales
August, 1924	34.8	7.1	1887	2558	255	357
January, 1925	51.9	7.4	3370	4199	213	590
March, 1925	37.6	7.1	3564	4199	332	582
June, 1925	37.2	7.8	2673	3207	365	493
July, 1925	39.6		2664	3087	358	484
August, 1925	45.0	Strike	2704	3424	222	449

Orders on hand with steel trust 1000 tons

	August, 1924	*****
	January, 1925	*****
	March, 1925	*****
	June, 1925	*****
	July, 1925	*****
	August, 1925	*****
	September, 1925	*****

(According to *Financial Chronicle*, No. 3136, p. 520.)

*See for instance the issue of Oct. 2nd, 1925.

"The 'farming population' of the United States decreased by 182,000 between January 1, 1924 and January 1, 1925. 2,075,000 workers left the farms to find work in the towns, whilst only 1,395,000 left the towns for the country, the towns thus gaining 679,000. In actual fact the country loses less than this, the natural increase of population compensating somewhat. The farm workers coming into the towns serve, as a rule, to depress the labor market.

higher than the highest record hitherto attained."

The change of the exports of the United States from raw materials to finished goods, and the reverse change in imports are shown by the following figures, referring to the first eight months of the present and last year.

Percentage of the total foreign trade:

**Financial Chronicle*, October 3, 1925, p. 1227.

*The *Annalist*, Oct. 2, 1925.

**Financial Chronicle*, 3 October 1925, p. 1227.

	Exports	Imports
	1924	1925
Industrial finished goods	40.7	40.3
Raw materials	25.5	24.7

The tendency to change in the nature of the goods is much more noticeable in the case of the imports than in the exports. The high tariffs put a great restriction on the imports.

Another point not without interest is the geographical distribution of the foreign trade of the United States in the first seven months of the current year. Here statistics are already obtainable.

	1924
Europe	602
North America	636
South America	272
Asia	536
Africa	47

Altho exports from Europe to the United States have increased by approximately 15 per cent, nevertheless, Europe purchased twice as much from the United States as it has been able to sell there. It is only Asia whose export balance to the United States is favorable, this being mainly due to two articles: India-rubber and silk. Among the separate countries, England and Germany are especially conspicuous with their huge adverse export trade balance with America. During the first seven months of the year England purchased goods to the value of 553 million dollars from America, but sold goods to the value of 323 million; Germany's purchases from and sales to America amounted to 252 millions and 83 millions respectively.

In connection with the necessity of an increased export of industrial goods, and with the settlement of the interallied debts, there has been a heated discussion in America of late as to the advisability or non-advisability of the present rigid high tariff policy pursued by the United States. Two distinct trends of opinion are to be observed. One regards the transfer problem as the central question, and demands that the tariff wall preventing the influx of foreign goods should be lowered, thus rendering possible the transfer of the payments of the interallied debts. The other calls for an elastic tariff policy, in order that the export of special industrial goods, and the import of others, may be promoted.

The present political tariff dispute relates chiefly to the alteration of the present rigid system. Up to now the United States has concluded trade agreements, only on the most favored country basis, and have not entered into tariff conventions, that is, they have not taken any active steps towards inducing the other party to the tariff agreement to reduce the duty on certain goods, as they might have done by means of a counter-offer to reduce duties on certain categories of goods contained in the American tariffs. The United States thus possess no means of reducing the duties on goods of special interest to them. Thus a group has formed in favor of Europeanizing the entire tariff policy of the United States; this group naturally consists for the greater part of export industrialists.

The other group is mainly held together by a common fear regarding transfer possibilities, and is formed chiefly by the banks who desire that their interest may flow back to them in the form of goods.

The anxiety as to transfer difficulties increases with the funding of the interallied debts. At the present time the amount of the interallied debts, according to the White Book issued by the American treasury, is 12,088 million dollars. This sum

**Financial Chronicle*, 12 Sept. 1925.

**Borsen-Courier*, 12 Sept. 1925.

increases automatically with the accumulating interest. The sum of 5,146 millions is already funded (without the French debt). Given an interest of 3 1/2 per cent, this would mean a sum of 420 million dollars annually. To this must be added the interest on the capital invested abroad (in round figures 9.5 milliards), making a round sum of at least 100 million

Imports	Exports	
	Million dollars	
1925	1924	1925
602	1183	1487
596	580	650
305	171	226
691	302	249
49	40	43

dollars, yearly; further, an unknown figure for the profits on participation of capital, and the export surplus of the trade balance, amounting approximately to one milliard dollars annually. All this brings the total up to approximately 2.5 milliard dollars yearly, counter balanced solely by the money sent home by the immigrants (decreasing steadily in amount), and the expenditure of the American tourists in Europe.

The "leakage" of the country's wealth is thus clearly bound up with the fear of a renewed inflow of gold, likely to lead to an inflationist price movement. The endeavors made to get rid of the accumulated gold have met with little success. Germany only took over about 100 million dollars to supplement the gold reserve of the reichsbank. The tendency towards an influx of gold remains as before.

The Investment of Capital Abroad.

The solution of these—in part only apparent—difficulties is obviously to be found in a continued rapid increase of the American capital invested abroad. The trade balance surplus will be devoted to further investments abroad. This process can be continued for a very long time, as was the case with England before the war, until such time as a fresh imperialist war consumes the capital thus accumulated, or until such time as the proletarian revolution completely settles the whole question by the expropriation of the bourgeoisie.

America, by virtue of the power of her capital, at present actually rules the world's economics and the world's politics. All disagreeable problems are smoothed over by means of money. America is to be freed from her dependence on English raw rubber by the projected vast caoutchouc plantations in the Philippines and in Liberia—the "free" Negro state on the west coast of Africa, which in actual fact is entirely under the influence of America. Newspaper reports state that an American motor car tire manufacturer has obtained a large concession here. This factory is going to invest 100 million dollars in caoutchouc plantations, and its production is to cover half the present requirements of the United States. The enormous accumulation of capital is sweeping away every obstacle.

Evidence as to America's influence upon world politics is to be seen in the fact that, one after another, the ministers of finance and the directors of the central banks are visiting America, in order to negotiate on interallied debts and fresh loans; further evidence is furnished by the state and municipal loans, Japanese electrical works, radio plant in China, railway building in Persia, potash trust in Germany. One and all seek capital in America, seek the economic and political good will of the small clique of American capitalist magnates upon whose word their economic existence depends. The American government—including its pres-

dent, Coolidge, is nothing more nor less than the executive organ of this clique.

The sum total of the loans granted by private persons to foreign countries amounted* on June 1, 1925, without the interallied debts, to:

	To States	Million dollars	Total
Canada	1125	1420	2545
South America	915	3225	4140
Europe	1665	450	2115
Asia & Australia	422	280	722
	4147	6375	9522

It will be seen from this that the United States continue to invest large amounts of capital in the continent of America. Two thirds of the capital privately invested is placed there. According to the same source, the capital freshly invested in foreign loans in the first six months of the year amounted to 552 million dollars, of which less than one-half went to Europe: 237 millions, whilst America (Canada and South America) received 233 millions. The power of American capitalism, as genuine imperialism, is extending further and further.

Capital Investments Abroad and the Question of Emigration.

The latest data on immigration, extending from July, 1924, till July, 1925, show that 294,000 workers have immigrated into the country during this period, and 93,000 have left it, resulting in a net gain of approximately 200,000, as compared with 630,000 last year. Quite a number of states did not even send out the quota of emigrants allowed them, as follows:

	Im-	Re-	Net Re-
	migrants	migrants	migrants
Czecho-Slovakia	12	13	per cent
Germany	11	11	per cent
Great Britain	13 1/2	13 1/2	per cent
Italy	10	10	per cent

In the case of some countries the immigration from America has even been greater than the emigration to America, for instance:

	Im-	Re-	Net Re-
	migrants	migrants	migrants
Greece	826	674	5,748
Italy	6203	27,151	20,948
Spain	275	3,882	3,707
Jugoslavia	734	2,464	1,740
Portugal	619	3,600	2,981

The Asiatic countries, China, Japan, India, as well as Australia, New Zealand, etc., also show greater reemigration than emigration.

This state of affairs is obviously due to the fact that a larger section of the emigrants from these countries do not settle permanently in America, but return eventually to their native countries—generally after they have scraped together enough money to buy a piece of land at home. This process takes place independently of the number of immigrants permitted from the country concerned. The laws restricting immigration thus attain their object: they diminish the number of those working class elements in the United States undesirable to the state, that is, politically unreliable for capitalism.

That America's labor market is none the less well supplied is proved by the fact that there have been no strikes worthy of the name of late. The great strike of the anthracite coal miners, now going on for two months, is an exception. These miners are the sole section of the American heavy industrial workers well organized in trade unions at the present time, and able to venture on a prolonged struggle. Whether they will be successful or not is still uncertain. Apart from this, American capitalism is well provided with workers, and the individual groups of capitalism may occasionally speak in favor of a relaxation of the immigration restrictions, the class interests of the whole capitalist class continue to outweigh the wishes of individuals in this question.

* Statements taken from Bulletin Economique, Correspondance de l'Etranger No. 546.

How the Soviets Deal with Unemployment

By L. F. VINOY

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Imprecor)—Unemployment in the Soviet Union has, to a large extent, other causes and is of a different character from unemployment in the capitalist countries. Whereas in the capitalist countries, unemployment is a symptom of the economic crisis, unemployment in the Soviet Union must have quite a different cause as, in spite of the rapidly increasing industrial production since 1923, it shows a tendency either to increase also (economic year 1923-24) or to decrease only slightly in comparison to the economic boom (1924-25 and presumably 1925-26). The economic boom, it is true, is so great in its extent, that even this comparatively slight decrease in unemployment represents in absolute numbers, hundreds of thousands.

The source of unemployment in the Soviet Union lies chiefly in the disproportion between the agricultural and industrial population. The peasant population, numbering hundreds of millions, (22,000,000 farms), sends its surplus production to urban producers, which employs 7,000,000 workers.

A few cursory figures for comparison:

	Membership of the Trade Unions:
April 1, 1924	5,852,682
October 1, 1924	6,430,470

On October 1, 1925, the number of trade union members was far more than 7,000,000 (exact statistics are not yet available).

Actual number of all unemployed (from both registered and unregistered), according to the estimates of the Institute for Planned Economics:

Institute for Planned Economics:	
April 1, 1924	1,600,000
August 1, 1925	1,265,000

(There are at present 900,000 registered unemployed.)

Unemployment Declines.

We thus see that, from April 1, 1924 to April 1, 1925, the number of trade union members increased by 1,067,802, which implies a somewhat greater increase in those employed in production. Unemployment however only decreased by 335,000 during almost the same period. The prospective proportions for the current economic year 1925-26, are similar. In this economic year, a total of about a million new workers will be employed in all branches of work (industry, agriculture, mining, transport, commerce, civil service, etc.), while it is calculated that unemployment will only decrease by 400,000 to 500,000. The annual immigration from the villages, is calculated at, in round figures, 500,000.

It is symptomatic of the nature of the unemployment that the unemployed spring largely, not from urban, pro-

letarian circles, but partly from the surplus agricultural population and partly from the classes employed in the specially bourgeois occupations which have become superfluous in consequence of the revolution. Only the smaller part consists of industrial workers (mainly unskilled) and officials. Thus, in another country, a large number of the unemployed would not be included at all in the statistics of unemployment. The significance of the comparatively large number of unemployed must not be overrated.

Lack of Skilled Workers.

There are hardly any skilled workers among the unemployed. In many branches of industry there is indeed a lack of skilled workers.

In spite of all, the question of unemployment in the Soviet Union is of course an important problem which urgently demands solution, all the more because the proletarian state, in contrast to capitalism, has really not the slightest interest in the existence of an industrial reserve which forces down wages. The Soviet Union therefore devotes more attention to combating unemployment than any other country in the world.

Aids Unemployed.

Above all, the Soviet government is fully aware that the chief evil of unemployment is due to the primitive

condition of agriculture. Endeavors to intensify agriculture and to develop agricultural industry are the most important means for combating the growth of unemployment. Apart from this general task, various other measures have been and are being taken to reduce as far as possible the immigration of unemployed agricultural workers into the towns. Thus for instance, unemployed agricultural laborers are trained to manage tractors (10,000 laborers in the current economic year). The construction of new roads will give employment to about 60,000 agricultural workers this year (instead of 40,000 last year). The settlement of unemployed on uncultivated land is also being carried out with great energy. In the current year, 3,000,000 rubles have been appropriated from the state budget for this purpose.

In the towns, unemployment insurance is at present the most extensive but no longer the only means of alleviating unemployment. The sums appropriated for the support of the unemployed by the bodies for social insurance amount in the current economic year to 50,000,000 (25,000,000 last year), by the trade unions, to 4,000,000 rubles, altogether 54,000,000 (131,000,000 marks). Apart from about 30,000,000 rubles are spent for

productive care of the unemployed. More than 100,000 unemployed are being employed in public work in the towns for six months. The productive co-operative societies of the unemployed are in the position this year, to provide the possibility of earning for 120,000 unemployed (by 50 per cent more than last year). A considerable relief will result from the re-education of unskilled workers who are being trained in skilled work and will thus more easily find employment.

Build Soviet Economy.

On the basis of this and other measures which, for want of space, are not mentioned here, we can calculate, in view of the uninterrupted, progressive economic boom, that unemployment will disappear or almost entirely disappear within two years. We cannot yet reckon out to what degree, a lack of workers (which, as already mentioned, is even now felt in some branches) may develop. Should, when that time arrives, the Soviet Union still be the only proletarian state in the world, it will, in two or three years, certainly be in a position to offer shelter and work not only to political but also to many economic refugees who have fled from capitalist oppression, thanks to the rapid development of proletarian economics and also in consequence of the impossibility of capitalism developing.

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

Robert Minor
Editor

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The Disarmament Conference



The Problem Is Not to Get Rid of Your Own Arms, But to "Get the Drop" on the Others.

What Kind of Blood This Morning?

THE QUARREL ABOUT THE WORLD COURT.

THE overwhelmingly dominant elements of American finance capital want to put the United States in as a regular member of the world court.

Some of America's capitalists want to stay out, and say some very hard things about the world court for that reason.

There is no question of whether the United States government is getting ready for the biggest war of history. There is no doubt that the United States government and the finance-capitalists whose political sub-committee the government is, are putting into execution vast plans for international exploitation which must be backed up with military force. Anyone who doubts this is in a class with those who write letters to Santa Claus. These interests conceive the entry of the United States into the world court to be necessary to their plans.

However, how do we account for the opposition of the Borah group in the United States senate and a considerable element of American finance-capital against the "European orientation"? Why these terrific denunciations of the "European entanglements" as voiced in the senate and in the newspapers of billionaire publishers? Are these people PACIFISTS? Certainly not.

Perhaps the best press representatives of this current are the Hearst newspapers and the Chicago Tribune. It is well known that Hearst drinks a quart of Japanese blood and a pint of the juice of Mexican laborers for breakfast.

As for the Chicago Tribune, it is perhaps the most frankly brutal exponent of the ideology of foreign military adventures. But

the Tribune (like the Hearst papers in this respect) does not take the orientation toward Europe. It turns its bloodshot eyes always toward the South and the Pacific.

That current in American imperialism for which the Tribune speaks is one which with especial belligerency claims Mexico as a colony of the United States. It is one which shrieks for a military establishment for the conquest of South America, and which is as eager as any to plunge into a world war in China and the Pacific, but which does not want to expend the strength of American militarism in Europe. It does not want the United States to enter the world court.

The Tribune seems to think that the orientation toward Europe will destroy or postpone its ambitions for the annexation of Mexico, the "glorious" conquest of every state in South America and the American strangulation of China. Apparently for this reason the Tribune engages now in attacks against the league of nations and the world court—as exemplified in an editorial of December 17:

"If the United States were being urged by the Standard Oil company, the International Harvester, the National City Bank of New York, the United States Steel corporation, etc., to adhere to the world court and to join the league of nations in order that this nation might declare itself a full partner in the divvy of the world's resources, the debate in the senate would have the virtue of recognizing the realities as they exist in these two organizations. America, gagged by the moralistic gas which has been pumped into its lungs, is asked to submit to a scheme which

(Continued on page 2)

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE WORLD COURT

(Continued from page 1)

has yet to do a thing not vital to the interests of its dominating members. And to submit as a credulous jack rabbit in a kennel of greyhounds.

"Atrocities Give Title.

"It is with considerable incredulity that we read the unanimous decision of the council to give the oil to Great Britain and the barren land to Turkey followed by the burst of indignation over Gen. Laidoner's report of the Turkish atrocities in Iraq. Iraq contains the oil. Incredulity that the realists of European empire should have had the face to predicate their decision upon a thing so remote from their considerations. When have atrocities disturbed these gentlemen except as they might happen where there were resources?

"Evidently the habit is so woven into the texture of modern exploitation that it cannot be hidden even when its appearance is farcical. To find a point of honor in a field of interest is the whole doctrine of modern land grabbing. . ."

But is the Tribune moralizing under the influence of the Christmas season? Not by a hell of a shot! She continues:

"Any one who searches for morals in history is possessed of an unconquerable illusion, and any one who seeks moral justification for a nation had better strictly limit the time for which he seeks it and be content when he finds that self-interest and morals happened to coincide. . ."

Is it possible, tho, that the group of American imperialists behind the Tribune is a group of anti-imperialists? Not at all. The editorial continues, and shows with the crudest directness just where the Tribune wants American troops to march—in South America and Mexico! The Monroe Doctrine as applied today is the program for the garrisoning of every South American and Mexican city with United States troops, and the shooting of all who resist, and the direct exploitation of Latin-American labor by United States capital. Says the Tribune:

"If we want a **HAPPY COMBINATION OF SELF-INTEREST AND MORAL OBLIGATION**, there it is, **EXPRESSED IN THE MONROE DOCTRINE**. It is as large an obligation as a nation ever undertook, and its consequences are found in the general well-being of the nations of two continents.

"The United States senate is being overpowered to depart from all the sound advice of statesmen who have gone before, from all the experience of the country, from all intelligent reading of history. It is being doped and driven into moral indorsement of and moral responsibility for a scheme which worked out under Dyer at Amritsar, under Sarrail at Damascus, which is working in the Rif and in China and in central Africa, **BUT WHICH IS NOT WORKING ANYWHERE IN THE AMERICAN HEMISPHERE**. America is urged to come in and condone this, applaud it, help it and give it moral support, and take the chances of having the system it adopts turn against it and injure it at the first chance.

"Old America would not have been hypocritical enough to give this an amen and would have been too hard-headed to be caught in it. . ."
(Our emphasis.)

As for the attitude of the capitalist interests represented by the Tribune toward Mexico, an editorial of November 23 put the thing with a ghastly frankness that beats anything the present writer can do:

"Mexican Exclusion; American Intervention.

"Mexico's parliament is considering a bill which would limit alien ownership of land and require that corporations in which foreigners are interested have more than fifty per cent of their stock held by Mexicans.

"It is Mexico's latest move at exclusion of the foreigner. By the same token, it is Mexico's latest move to provoke what she is trying to prevent—intervention. The handwriting on the wall is plain.

"Mexico, opening her gates to foreign developments, will benefit and retain her national sovereignty. Mexico, closing her gates to alien infiltration, will have those gates broken down.

"The normal expansion of nations does not recognize pacifist movements.

"The borders of Mexico confine some of the rich garden spots of the world. Unable even to govern themselves, much less found productive industry and business, the Mexicans have let their resources go undeveloped. Foreign capital, American, British, Dutch, and German, has done what the Mexicans themselves have been too weak to do.

"Now, in a futile gesture of national pride, Mexico prepares to play dog in the manger. That sort of history has been written before. History, which is based on the fundamental passions of mankind, does not recognize humanitarian theories."

So the capitalist forces speaking thru the Tribune are of the war party as regards Mexico. But how about the rest of the world? Does this capitalistic gang want to keep out of war in the other parts of the world—Asia, for instance? Not by any means. Refer to an editorial of the Tribune of last October 20. It reveals a plan, definite and fully conscious, for a world war **AGAINST SOVIET RUSSIA** and for the wholesale banding of all imperialist governments for war against the suppressed and rebellious peoples of Asia and Africa. The Tribune of last October 20 said editorially:

"**WINNING GERMANY FOR THE WHITES FROM THE REDS, BLACKS AND TANS.**

"It is revealed in London that fear of Russia enabled Great Britain to bring western Europe to the new peace of Locarno. John Steels, the Tribune's London correspondent, says that Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, saw another war coming. The question was where Germany would be in it.

"Peace with the Soviets of Russia is impossible. It is impossible just as peace with Napoleon was impossible. War was the texture of Napoleon's existence. It is the first principle of Russian syndicalism or red Communism, which cannot live in peace with the older, capitalistic, individualistic system of social order and government.

"Conflict is unescapable between two such systems. The Soviets

It Can Be Done



A cartoon by Maurice Becker

Julio Antonio Mella, the Communist leader imprisoned at Havana, Cuba, has been released from prison as a result of the protest of workers in the United States, Cuba, and elsewhere.

do not deny it or disguise it. They can't. It would be an abandonment of principle if they did. They can make other retreats, but not from the doctrine that their relation to the rest of the world is one of war. . .

"In the unavoidable conflict between sovietism and the individualistic society of white civilization the place of Germany by tradition and conviction was with its recent enemies, but that place could not be taken unless these enemies would make it possible. They were driving Germany to agreements and treaties with Russia. Russians were on the outskirts of every conference in which Germany received new rebuffs and new humiliations.

"... The British empire has a long boundary of subject peoples in great unrest and discontent and sovietism is a gospel for the man under the heel.

"All along this boundary of subject peoples, black and yellow and tan, the Soviets could promote more unrest. . .

"We do not know where or when the whites and the reds, the blacks, tans, and yellows will meet in settlement of the issues they have between them, but we know that it is a good thing Germany has not been forced into the Soviet combinations but has been permitted to take a stand with **THE GROUP WHICH, IN SUCH A STRUGGLE, INCLUDES THE UNITED STATES.**" (Our emphasis)

So we see that the dominant elements of American finance capital are about to annex the United States government to the world court of the league of nations as a maneuver concerned with imperialistic plans and a great world war.

We see that the opposition to the adherence to the world court is also concerned with deliberate plans for imperialistic conquest and the preparation for the great world war.

The fight in the senate against the world court is not an anti-imperialist fight.

The world court group is the war party.

The anti-world court group is also the war party.

Both lead directly to war against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and against the populations of Asia, Africa and South America. Both are busily arranging for the United States to enter this war.

The difference between these two is a difference between the particular interests of groups of capitalists, as to the precise detail and immediate direction of the program of wholesale murder and world conquest.

A point to be emphasized is that both forces are directed toward a war for the destruction of the Union of Socialist Republics. The fact that Borah, who will lead the fight against the world court unless the differences are adjusted over the holidays, is in favor of the recognition of the Soviet Union, does not alter this.

Both are the war party of imperialism.

There will be no voice raised in this debate in the senate against the coming world war of conquest.

The only voice that could be raised would be the voice of the working class. The working class has no voice in the senate. The working class does not yet understand, in the United States, that its early mobilization for independent working class political action is a matter of life and death.

Thru political action as a class (including parliamentary activity), the workers will learn the lesson of revolution. The voice of the working class in the senate now would help to teach the working class that—not in the senate nor in any other capitalist parliament—but in the proletarian revolution alone can the end of these incredibly ghastly war plans be defeated; and only by the establishment of the world union of Soviet republics.

—R. M.

Shall "Harness Bulls" Control the Unions?

THE PHILADELPHIA POLICE CONDUCTING THE CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.

Another Article by
PAULINE SCHULMAN.

WE are progressing so rapidly that though the police in Philadelphia have not taken any courses in parliamentary procedure as applied to trade unionism they were nevertheless able to conduct the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

They are by no means gifted more than any one else to be able to enter college immediately upon leaving the public school. But since their instructor was no other than the highest official of the union, Mr. Sigman, the president himself, he gave them the privilege to apply practically their acquired theoretical knowledge. They advanced rapidly and thus certainly made great progress.

On the Saturday-morning the second week of the convention the police received their first instructions but in the afternoon they already took the lead in the convention. They acted as though they were quite inexperienced, for every now and then they turned to their instructor, who was stationed on the platform of the convention hall, ready to issue any information desired.

The instructor being a person who did not like to be annoyed with questions ordered them to stop their practice and to study theory for a little while. The course began Saturday before noon and Monday morning to the surprise of all, the police entered the convention hall as if they were men of long experience. Their work was done systematically, most of them were placed inside the hall, of course, others were at the door asking the delegates to show their badges to prove whom they represented. From visitors they demanded to see the union books and ledger numbers.

The police at the door did not question where the delegates came from, or how many members they represented. Once they showed their badge they were allowed to enter. But it happened that Mr. Feinberg, the ex-manager of the New York joint board did not pay much attention to his badge, for wasn't this his convention? "why should he bother with a badge?" he thought.

When this Mr. Feinberg attempted to pass into the convention hall a policeman asked him: "Your badge or union book sir?"

Feinberg replied: "I am a delegate."

Policeman: "Where is your badge? Whom do you represent?"

Feinberg: "I am—or I was the manager of the union. I am a member of local two N. Y."

Policeman: "I don't care to know what you were; it is what you are now! You have no book, no badge—whom do you represent?"

Feinberg: "Don't you know? I represent local number — of St. Paul."

Policeman: "I cannot understand. First you are a member of local two N. Y. and now you are a delegate from the north pole. You have neither a book nor a badge. You better stay right here and wait until I'll inquire about you."

Whoever he approached to ask: "Do you know whom Feinberg represents?" he was met by a shrug of the shoulders, as if to say, "who knows?"

Police do not like to be fooled, and because of the Feinberg affair, an innocent boy photographer had to suffer. This boy came to take some pictures of the delegates. As soon as he entered the lobby of the convention hall, before he had a chance to look about him and see what was what, two police got hold of him; one grabbed him by the back of the collar, and the other held him by the shirt front.

First policeman: "Whom do you represent?"

Photographer: "I have to see some of the delegates."

"Expulsion?—The Hell You Say!"



One of the sorest problems for honest workers in the trade unions is—to stay in the unions when the bosses' agents have control of the unions and try to put the sincerest and most courageous workers out. Some think there is no way to succeed in beating the expulsion game of the bosses' agents. But recent events show that it can be done! How? By fighting!

Second policeman: "Your badge or union book?"

Photographer: "I have none."

The first policeman huddled him close to the wall and ordered him not to move until he could be identified.

The thin face of the poor photographer turned pale. He did not know what it was all about. Had he been informed that it was the police who conducted the convention it would have been different. But he had not been informed.

Those of the police who were inside the convention hall to attend to the "inside" business fared better than the ones at the door. For inside there was no need to identify anybody. When a point of order was supposed to be ruled out of order the instructor banged his gavel several times on the little table near which he stood. This meant to say: "Should they ask again for a point of order then consider them as disturbers of the convention and with such people you know very well what you have to do!" Of course they knew.

The police were not the only ones who profited by this eighteenth biennial convention. The workers, the rank and file of the "International," too, gained invaluable experience in the matter of maneuvering. They also gained in the realization of ex-

tent of their power. They are sure that that which took the Philadelphia police but two days to learn, they certainly will master in two years from now.

The March of the Workers

By JAMES H. DOLSEN.

DOWN the street

There comes the tramp of marching feet,
And the rat-tat-tat of the drum.
Watch them come
By the thousands, by the millions! Countless they
As the stars which deck by night the Milky Way.

At their head

Are proudly carried banners red,
Scarlet as the blood that fills their veins;
Tropic rains,
Desert sun, temperate zone, frigid north—all the earth—
Note the races, every color—gave them birth.

Oh well may tyrants-quail and lords of trade turn cold
Who grind the workers into dust, their children into gold
When they hear that mighty army and see before them pass
The battallions of the workers, the future ruling class.

Socialism and Anarchism

Foreword by ROBERT MINOR.

This article by Lenin was published in Novaya Zhizn (New Life), on the 25th of November, 1905, during the revolutionary upheaval in Russia of twenty years ago. Yet there is nothing "old"—nothing outworn—about this work of the master of the revolutionary science and action.

The history of Russian anarchism after 1905 and especially during its brief flowering in the years 1917 to 1921, which virtually ended with the historical satire of the flight of the "anarchist general," Makhno, from the red revolutionary army of the Russian workers into the protecting arms of the king of Roumania; with the death of Kropotkin—again a "prince"—with his words of blessing for the "democracy" of capitalist imperialism unrepudiated—touched off with the last comic caper of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman publicly "fleeing" Russia to establish themselves in the comfortable profession of anti-Bolshevik propagandists in Western Europe—all of this history of tragedy and comedy seems to fall with an amazing exactness into the implied prognosis of Lenin made twenty years ago when a group of representatives of this petty-bourgeois "philosophy" attempted to have themselves admitted into the Petersburg Soviet.

Revolutionary workers the world over are absorbing

the lesson of the historical role of treason played by the social-democratic opportunists. There has been little time and little attention for the other lesson of the treasonable role of a parallel essential character, of the "anarchist" opportunists, confusionists and reactionists. This is a lesson of much less mass significance; yet it is worth learning. "Anarchist" opportunists and "socialist" opportunists today, side by side, form the first line of allies of the Gompers bureaucracy in some of the big city trade unions in the United States. For the workers to understand the historical role of "anarchism" is of some importance both for this as well as for more general reasons. The fact that some honest workers are still subject to the danger of being deluded by the Gompersite anarchist intellectuals, such as Yanofsky in the New York needle trades, is sufficient reason in itself.

The slogan of the bourgeois revolutions was: "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!" This was an expression, in idealistic terms, of the need of the bourgeoisie of that time for freedom of trade, for liberty of the industrial capitalist to exploit labor as he sees fit, and for the equality of their dollars with the dollars of a decadent landed aristocracy. Anarchism as a philosophy has its roots in the same period of bourgeois revolutions of a century and a half ago; the anarchist has no other slogan than the same "Liberty,

Equality, Fraternity!" and his claim for support: proletarians is upon the ground that the bourgeoisie does not make its "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" absolute, and that the great mass movement of the proletariat, the Communist Movement, scorns this mercantile metaphysics. "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," the slogan of a day gone by, and of a revolution that has played its part and gone—this slogan means absolutely nothing to the revolutionary proletariat except reaction. The proletarian revolution has found its own slogan which expresses the heart and soul of its own cause:

"All Power to the Workers!"

In reading the following article by Lenin, one should remember that the term "social-democracy" as used at the time in Russia comprised the revolutionary Marxian workers' movement which ultimately created the Russian Communist Party, and with this leadership performed the great feat of the overthrow of the capitalist state and the conquest of one-sixth of the earth's surface for the international working class. Of course Lenin, in speaking twenty years ago in the terms of that time, of "social-democracy," was not defending the treacherous left wing of capitalist parties which today goes by the name of "social democracy," and whose greatest destroyer Lenin, The article is translated by myself from the Russian.

:-: B Y L E N I N :-:

THE executive committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies decided yesterday, Nov. 23, (1905) to reject the demand of the anarchists for the admission of their representatives into the executive committee and the Soviet of Workers' Deputies. The cause of this decision the executive committee itself laid out in the following form: "(1) In all international practice, the congresses and socialist conferences do not have in their composition representatives of the anarchists, as persons who do not acknowledge the political struggle as a means for attaining their ideals. (2) Representation may be from a party, but the anarchists are not a party."

We consider the decision of the executive committee in the highest degree a correct step, having enormous significance both in principle and of a practical-political nature. To be sure, if one were to regard the Soviet of Workers' Deputies as a parliament of workers or as an organ of self-government of the proletariat, then the refusal to admit the anarchists would be incorrect. However negligible (fortunately) the influence of the anarchists in the midst of our workers, still there is undoubtedly a certain number of workers on their side.

Whether the anarchists constitute a party, or an organization, or a group, or a voluntary union of partisans,—this question is a formal one not having serious significance in principle. Lastly, if the anarchists while renouncing the political struggle, themselves beg to be admitted into an institution conducting this struggle, then such crying inconsistency certainly shows once too often all of the unsteadiness of the world concept and tactics of the anarchists. But to exclude from a "parliament" or an "organ of self-government" on account of unsteadiness is of course not permissible.

The decision of the executive committee appears to us fully correct and not in the least contradictory to the tasks of this institution, to its character or to its composition. The Soviet of Workers' Deputies is not a workers' parliament and not an organ of proletarian self-government, not in general an organ of self-government, but a fighting organization for the attainment of definite aims.

Into this fighting organization, on the basis of a temporary, undefined fighting agreement, come the representatives of the Russian social-democratic labor party (the party of proletarian socialism), the representatives of the party of "socialist-revolutionaries" (representatives of petty-bourgeois socialism or the extreme left of the revolutionary bourgeois democracy), and, finally, many worker "non-partisans." These last, however, are not non-partisans in general, but are non-partisan revolutionaries, for their sympathy lies wholly on the side of the revolution, for the victory of which they fight with limitless enthusiasm, energy and selfdenial. For this reason it will be entirely natural to include also the representatives of the revolutionary peasantry in the executive committee.

In the essence of the matter, the Soviet of Workers' Deputies is an undefined, broad, fighting union of socialists and revolutionary democrats, in which case of course "non-partisan revolutionism" covers an entire series of transi-

tional stages between them. The necessity in such a union for the conducting of political strikes and other, more active, forms of struggle for the vital democratic demands that are recognized and approved by the gigantic majority of the population, is obvious.

The anarchists in such a union would be, not a plus, but a minus; they will only bring in disorganization; and by this they will weaken the force of common attack; they still "may argue" about essentiality and importance of political transformations. The exclusion of the anarchists from the fighting union conducting, so to say, our democratic revolution, is entirely necessary from the point of view and in the interests of this revolution. In a fighting union there is place only for those who fight for the aim of this union. And if, for example, the "Kadets" or the "party of constitutional order" were to gather even as many as a few hundred workers each in their Petersburg organizations,—the executive committee of the Soviet of Workers' Deputies would hardly have opened its doors to the representatives of such organizations.

In explanation of its decision the executive committee refers to the practice of international socialist congresses. We warmly welcome this declaration, this acknowledgement of the ideological guidance of the international social-democracy on the part of the organ of the Petersburg Soviet of Workers' Deputies. The Russian revolution already has attained international significance. The opponents of the revolution in Russia already are entering into conspiracies with Wilhelm II, with every dark reactionary, with every oppressor, every swashbuckler and exploiter in Europe, against free Russia. Let us, too, not forget that the complete victory of our revolution demands the union of the revolutionary proletariat of Russia with the socialist workers of all countries.

Not for nothing have the international so-

cialist congresses adopted decisions for the non-admission of anarchists. Between socialism and anarchism lies a complete abyss, which the provocator-agents of the secret police or the journalistic flunkies of reactionary governments vainly attempt to represent as non-existent. The world-concept of the anarchists is the world-concept of the bourgeoisie turned wrong side out. Their individualistic theories, their individualistic ideal, are found in direct opposition to socialism. Their views express, not the future of the bourgeois system, proceeding with irresistible force toward the collectivization of labor, but the present and even the past of that system, the reign of blind chance over the isolated, solitary, small producer. Their tactics, reducing itself to the rejection of the political struggle, diminishes the proletarians and transforms them in reality into passive participants of one or another kind of bourgeois politics, because actual estrangement from politics is, for the workers, impossible and unrealizable.

In the present Russian revolution the task of consolidation of the forces of the proletariat, of its organization, of the political schooling and education of the working class, forces itself forward with particular urgency. The more licentiously the black-hundred government acts, the more zealously its agents-provocators work to inflame the ugly passions of the ignorant mass, the more desperately the defenders of the disintegrating autocracy throw themselves into attack to discredit the revolution by means of robl pogroms, murders in the dark organized themselves by means of debauching the riff-raff,—all the more important is this task of organization which falls first of all upon the party of the socialist proletariat. And we will utilize, therefore, all means of ideological struggle in order that the influence of the anarchists upon the Russian workers shall remain as negligible as it has been up to the present time.

Sensational Announcement!

The famous French writer

Henri Barbusse

whose tremendous art has shaken the entire literary world

writes for the New Magazine Section
of the Daily Worker

NEXT WEEK Saturday, January 9, 1926
Will Begin in This Section

A WONDERFUL NOVEL
BY HENRI BARBUSSE.

If you subscribe immediately you will miss none of this marvelous story appearing for the first time in English.

FREE—A Story by MICHAEL GOLD

The morning was spent in unwinding the yards of red tape that are woven into the chains of a prison. The four I. W. W. prisoners were checked thru several offices, the warden spoke to them a moment or two, then they turned in their gray prison clothes and received in exchange their own forgotten reared clothes, stale after five years' repose in a bag. Then they were searched twice for contraband letters, then they were given their railroad tickets to Chicago, the city where they had been tried.

"So long, boys," one of the guards at the ast-steel door leading to the world, said joyfully to them. He was a tall, portly, serene Irishman, with grey walrus moustaches, and he had seen hundreds of released men stand blinking like these four in the strange sunlight, dazed as if they had been fetched from the bottom of the sea. "So long, boys; drop in again some time when you're lonesome; we enjoyed your visit."

The men smiled awkwardly at him, stiffly and in the show of prison deference to a guard. They were still deferential and cautious like prisoners; in their minds they were not yet free.

They walked silently down the flat dusty road leading from the penitentiary to the highroad, their jaws set, their pale faces appearing unfamiliar and haggard to each other as their eyes glanced from side to side.

"So this is America!" said little Blackie Doan, heaving a deep sigh and spitting hard and far into the road to display his nonchalance. Blackie was more nervous and trembling inside than any of the other men; but he could never forget that a gentleman swaggers and grins and spits with a tough air when he is in a difficult situation. This blow of sudden freedom and sunlight after five years in prison fell harder upon Blackie than upon the other men. He had just come, the day before, from five months of solitary confinement in a black, damp underground cell, where he had been expiating the worst of prison offenses. He had battered with fists and feet a guard more than half a foot his height for the reason that this guard had been beating with fist and black-jack and keys a weak, half-witted boy of nineteen who never seemed to remember his place in the line—another enormous prison crime.

"The land of the free and the home of the brave!" John Brown, a tall, lanky Englishman, with gray hair, hawk nose, and steady blue eyes said monotonously, as in a litany. "Wish I had a chew of tobacco!"

The other two I. W. W. prisoners just released after their five years' punishment for the crime of having opposed a world war did not say a word but stumbled along dumbly, as if waiting for something more interesting to happen. One was

Jones, a husky young western American, the face and physique of a college football player, and with large luminous green eyes that stared at the world like those of an unspoiled child's. The other I. W. W. was Ramon Genales, a young, slim, dark American-Mexican, the second generation of those hard-working Mexican peons who build the railroads of our western country.

"Wish I had a chew of tobacco!" repeated

Brown, licking his dry lips with his tongue, and sweeping the brown drab prairie with his eyes. "Feel as if I could spit cotton!"

The truth was, he wanted the tobacco to steady his nerves. Like the others, he was quivering internally with a rout of weird emotions. He had lived for five years in a steel house, behind steel bars, in a routine that was enforced by men with blackjacks and shotguns, and that was inhuman and perfect as steel. Now he was free. No one was watching him; he was strolling down a hot country road, under the immense yellow sky. He was back in the world of free men and free women; and he, and the others with him, should have breathed deeply, kissed the earth and rejoiced; instead they seemed tense and worried, a little disappointed.

What had they expected? They could not have said, but like all prisoners, they had built up, without knowing it, fantastic and exaggerated notions of the world outside. It seemed a little ordinary to them now. The sky was a dun yellowish waste with a sun shining thru it. The wide dull prairie stretched on every hand like the floor of some empty barn, with shocks of gray rattling corn stacked in dreary rows, file after file to the horizon. A dog was barking somewhere. Smoke was rising from a score of farm-houses, and they heard the whistle of a distant freight train. There was dull burning silence on everything, the silence of the sun. The world of freedom seemed dull; but prisons are tense with sleepless emotions of hope and fear.

They were passing a farmer in a flannel shirt, plodding behind a team of huge horses in a field of stubble. His lean, brown face was covered with sweat and fixed in grim, unsmiling lines as he held down the bucking plow and left a path of rich black soil behind him.

"Looks like a guy in for life, doesn't he?" said Brown, pointing to him with his thumb. "Looks like that murderer cell-mate of yours, doesn't he, Ramon?"

The little Mexican cast a swift, worried glance with his black eyes at the dull fanatic behind the plow.

"Yes," he said sharply, and stared back at the road beneath his feet.

"Same old goddamn corn," said Blackie, grinning, as he kicked a tin can out of the road, and spat, all in the same moment. "Same old goddamn, Hoosiers, raising the goddamn corn! Corn and Hoosiers—God, why don't they raise a carrot once in a while?"

The others offered no answer to this American condrum. They were moving on to fresh sights in this new world they had been thrust into—they were staring at the bend in the highroad where the town street began, two miles away from the prison. The ugly frame houses of the middle west set among firs and smooth lawns, the trolley tracks, the stone pavements, then the stores and shop windows when they came nearer the heart of the town—that was what they saw. Up and down the streets men and women walked in the humdrum routine of life. A grocer was weighing out sugar in a dark window. They passed the little shop of an Italian cobbler. They passed a white school building, from which came the sound of fresh young voices singing. There was a line of Fords standing at the curb near the railroad depot. There were more women and men walking slowly about the square near the depot, discussing housework, and the election for sheriff and the price of corn and the price of hogs. This was the world.

"I don't see no brass bands out to meet us home," said Blackie, with his irrepressible grin. "How do you account for that, Hill? Ain't they heard we're coming?"

Hill, the young husky quarterback with the large green eyes seemed unable to say a word. He scowled at Blackie, it seemed, and shook his head.

"What's the matter, Hill?" that worthy queried, with an insolent grin, "ain't we as good as the boys who fought to make the world safe for democracy?"

"Aw, shut up!" Hill Jones muttered, "you get as talkative as a parrot sometimes!"

"I'm an agitator, that's why I talk," Blackie jeered and would have said more, but that the Englishman Brown put his hand on Blackie's arm. There was a policeman loitering on the next corner, and for some strange reason, known only to ex-prisoners, the impassive Englishman was suddenly shaken to his soul.

"Let's get some coffee and," he said, leading them into the door of a cheap restaurant shaded by a wide brown maple tree. The four sat on stools against a broad counter loaded with plates

of dessert, and looked into a mirror at their pale prison faces.

"Coffee and crullers," ordered the Englishman, naming the diet of all those who wander along the roads of America, and pick up their food like the sparrows where they can find it.

"Ham and eggs," said Hill.

"Ham and eggs and French fried and coffee," said Blackie.

"Ham and eggs," said Ramon, in a muffled voice.

The restaurant proprietor, a fat, cheerful man in a white apron had been counting bills at his cash register and talking crops with a young farm hand in overalls. He locked the register with a sharp snap and took their orders leisurely, the while guessing their status with his shrewd eyes. He repeated the orders into the little cubby hole leading to the kitchen.

"Solitary confinement, eh, what?" Blackie said to the Englishman, pointing at the forlorn, middle-aged face of the cook that pered out of the cubby hole and repeated the orders as if in a voice from the tomb.

Neither Brown nor the others answered, but waited with grim patience for their food. When it came, they wolfed it down rapidly, as if someone were watching over them. Blackie could not be still however.

"This is better than the damn beans and rotten stew every day at the other hotel," he muttered. "Real ham and eggs! Oh, Boy!"

Brown looked at the clock. It was just noon. "I guess the boys are having their grub now," he said. "Yes, there goes the whistle. Gosh, you can hear it all the way over here!"

Yes, it was the prison whistle, the high whining blast like the cry of some cruel hungry beast of prey, rising and falling over the little town and all the flat corn-lands, the voice of the master of life, the voice of the god of the corn-lands. The four prisoners in this restaurant knew that call well; and everyone in the town and everyone living on the corn-lands knew it as thoroly as they did.

"Look," said Blackie, pointing thru a window behind them, "you can just see the top of the prison walls from here. Who would have thunk you could see it so far?"

The men turned from their food to stare gloomily, while the fat proprietor hid a knowing smile behind his curled moustaches.

"Two thousand men in hell," said Jones quietly, "and all these Hoosiers know is corn and hogs. God, is it worth while? Twenty-five of our boys still in there, ninety-six still in Leavenworth—God, why do we let ourselves be crucified for these Hoosiers?"

"Jim Downey's got fifteen more years to go; so has Frank Varrochek, Harry Bly, Ralph Snellins and four more," said John Brown quietly, piercing with his deep blue eyes thru all the distance. "And Jack Small has consumption; and George Mulvane is going crazy—Hill, do you think we'll ever get 'em out alive?"

Ramon suddenly became hysterical.

He stood up with brandished fists and shook them at the distant prison, quivering with the rage of five years of silence. His olive face darkened with blood, and locks of his long raven-black hair fell in his eyes, so that he could not see. He flamed into sudden Latin eloquence.

"Beasts!" he cried, in a choked, furious voice, "robbers of the poor, murderers of the young; hangmen, capitalists, patriots; you think you have punished us! You think we will be silent now, and not speak of your crimes! You dirty fools, you can never silence us! You can torture us, you can keep us in prison for all our lives—"

"Oh, Ramon," Blackie cried, pushing him back into his seat, and patting him soothingly on the shoulder. "Easy, easy! We all feel as sore as you do, Ramon, and we hate just as hard. By God, we hate them. But easy now, old-timer, easy!"

The others helped quiet the nerve-wracked young Mexican, and he finally subsided and sat there with his face between his hands until they had finished their food. Then the four paid their check to the discreet but amused fat proprietor, and went into the street on their way to the railroad station, trying again to appear casual and unconcerned.

At the next corner another policeman was lounging against a store window, and it was with an effort that each of the freed men passed his vacant eye. They braced up and walked bravely, but they still found it hard to believe that they were really free.

It would take them some months to become accustomed to the greater prison house known as the world.



German Workers Visit the Soviet Union

TWO and a half months have passed since the German workers' delegation returned to Germany from the Soviet Union. Everybody remembers what great difficulties they met. But all these hindrances, which were placed in the way of the fifty-eight German workers by the German government forces and last but not least, by the social-democratic and trade union bureaucracy, did not prevent them from leaving Stettin on July 11, headed for Leningrad.

After six weeks the trade union delegates returned to Germany and encountered new difficulties. The same social-democratic and trade union bureaucracy, and in some places the police, attempted to prevent the delegates from fulfilling the promise they had given to the German workers to give a true and unexaggerated report of what they had seen in Soviet Russia.

But these hindrances also were overcome and the fifty-eight delegates, composed of twenty-nine social-democrats, seventeen Communists and twelve non-partisan workers, addressed approximately 1,000 meetings in giving their report. These meetings included a large number of industrial workers, white-collar workers and petty-bourgeois. At the same time the delegation committee printed a report of their trip, called: "What 58 German Workers Saw in Russia." It is about 160 pages, has many illustrations, and carries an introduction by Edo Fimmen.

In the face of great difficulties and disappointments following the German revolution of 1919, the German workers have long been asking themselves about the revolution in Soviet Russia and have been interested in working class life there. Was Soviet Russia a country in which the principles of Marx and Engels were really being applied? Does the eight-hour day exist in the Soviet Union? Has the factory committee really a decisive influence on production? How is the development of the life of the Russian worker progressing? Who leads the workers' movement in the Soviet Union? Are the workers of the Soviet Union free, or are they still under a yoke?

Kautsky Lies Fade.

The delegation wanted to investigate the reports that had been published in the Vorwaerts (central organ of the social-democratic party). The followers of Kautsky have kept on asserting that in the Soviet Union the factory committee does not exist, that there are no really influential trade unions. The report says that the Soviet factory committees and trade unions have more influence than those in Germany; that without their agreement it is impossible to pass any social law; that they have an influence on all questions of economic matters and state construction.

The delegation was especially interested in investigating the cultural tasks of the factory committees and in general the cultural institutions existing in every factory in the Soviet Union. "As opposed to Germany," says the report, "Soviet Russia goes on this principle: that the more educated the worker and the peasant become, the more consolidated the state power. In Germany the official slogan is, on the contrary, as follows: the less educated and the less completely class-conscious the worker is, the stronger is the power of capitalism."

The general situation of production, the conditions of labor and wages, living conditions, the care of children, cultural tasks and achievements, all of these are closely bound up one with another and are frequently much better in Soviet Russia than in Germany.

The impression received in Leningrad was deepened by what was seen in the interior of the Soviet Union of Red Russia. Here they felt more strongly the pulse of the life of new

revolutionary Russia and the brotherly tie between the German and the Russian proletariat became stronger. In the face of the great and imposing demonstrations on the Red Square and before the mausoleum of Lenin, Comrade Bukharin could ask with an ironic smile: "Is the dictatorship above the proletariat?" And the report of the delegation answers this question as follows: "Everyone of us felt that this enthusiasm of the masses is not superficial or machine-made, and that the Russian workers, with all the fervor of their existence, bind themselves to their leaders and their government and are ready at any moment to defend the Soviet Union with their blood." Before the mausoleum of Lenin, the feeling of the delegation was very strong, as is shown by their words:

"How strange to the proletariat are those who speak about a 'new saint' or a 'red czar.' Those who speak so do not understand the difference between praising god and czar and the love of the Russian workers for their great leader. Today, when god is something mystic and czars are the result of the monarchist system, here to the grave of Lenin come workers who fought side by side with him at the time of his worst sufferings and bitterest moments and who freely followed his directions because they knew, 'he is our cleverest, our best'."

The attention of the delegation was naturally more directed to the side of Soviet realities in which the German workers are more interested. Therefore the greater part of this report considers such questions as the co-operative movement, the concession policy of the Soviet government, the trade union movement, the working day, strikes, workers' vacations, participation of Communists in the leadership of the trade unions, etc.

After acquaintance with the co-operative movement, its functions and tasks, the delegation reports its impression that the general growth of this movement in recent years promises a great future and is one of the strongest means for the development of socialist society.

In a considerably detailed report of the trade union movement in the U. S. S. R., the account of the delegation dwelt with great attention upon the core crucial points, and these also were most often advanced by the German workers during the verbal reports of the delegates.

The delegation in the most indisputable manner established that the eight-hour working day, as general normalcy, is strictly adhered to in the U. S. S. R.

The more Soviet economy (industry) is developed, the more the Soviet enterprises are expanded, the better becomes the material condition of the Soviet workers. The delegation with some envy remarks that the U. S. S. R. and its working class lives under the conditions of a peaceful and stable political system. Even if the wages have not everywhere reached the pre-war level, nevertheless with all the privileges accorded the working class, it is assured of a fully satisfactory existence. Therefore in the Soviet economy (industry) there is no place for strikes.

The "Dictatorship of the Children." At the meetings where the delegates appeared with reports about U. S. S. R., very often were heard statements, somewhat strange at a first appearance, that in the U. S. S. R. besides the dictatorship of the proletariat, there also reigns a dictatorship of children. By this will be understood the extremely attentive care of children and of the growing-up generation generally, which the report of the delegation marks with greatest interest during their visits to every factory and town.

The delegation's report naturally brought forth comparisons between the Soviet and German conditions. For in-



The Locarno agreement is the liquidation of the past war and the advance to the new world war—according to this cartoon published in the Gudok. The skeleton on horseback is called War, and the bridge is called Locarno.

stance, the difference between the soldiers of the red army and the soldiers of the German reichswehr, which latter are merely simple hirelings besides being deprived of all their elementary political rights, was astonishing to them.

Wherever they went, remarked the delegates in their reports, they received the heartiest welcome of the workers. They encountered no opposition in their selection of the tour. Their every wish received lively response. Very often they went without an interpreter because some of the

delegates knew the Russian language, and in the Volga German republic, they were entirely in the midst of their own. In all the cadres of the population, we read further in the report, we notice loyalty to the Soviet republic and its government.

The delegation is convinced that the U. S. S. R. is on the right road and that no one is in power to stop the victorious march of its peoples to the cultural and material ascent.

Of course, the delegation saw much deficiency and disorganization, but this was the sad inheritance from the czarist and bourgeois epoch which left to the workers' and farmers' government innumerable ruins. Among these ruins here and there are still crawling those who are not satisfied with the new order of things, who have not understood the great idea embodied in it. But these elements compose a very insignificant minority.

The members of the delegation were very much interested in the condition of the jails in the U. S. S. R. and the condition of the political prisoners. The delegation visited many jails in the various localities in the U. S. S. R., and a group which was in the Caucasus especially undertook to get acquainted with the conditions in Georgia and the prisoners there, about whose condition the social-democratic press had recited so many different horrors. And in this connection the delegates were pleasantly disappointed. They were convinced that the basic principle of the prison system in the U. S. S. R. consists not in punishing the imprisoned, but in educating them and making out of them useful citizens of the Soviet republics.

From the entirely candid discussions with the participants of the Georgian uprising, the delegates learned that the uprising itself was only a stillborn fancy and its participants only await their freedom so that they can enter the ranks of the workers of their country on the Soviet basis.

According to the deep conviction of the delegation, Soviet Russia which

has shaken off its landlords and capitalists, is by its examples showing other countries the way to their emancipation. The first condition of success in this direction is the unity of the world trade union movement. The delegates put as one of its problems to work in this direction.

By way of affirming the fact that the present report is the collective opinion and impressions of the delegation as a whole, each of its members in conclusion also individually subscribed to its correctness by a brief resume.

The authors of the report formulate at its conclusion a number of questions which they call to the attention of the reader. These five questions are:

1. What is your general opinion of the report?
2. What is in it that is not clear to you?
3. Which questions are not sufficiently clarified in it?
4. What can you offer for the creation of the united trade union front?
5. What would you like to know about Russia?

In a foreword to the report, Edo Fimmen among other things says to the delegation:

"During the last years I have read much about the workers' and peasants' republic, and I saw a number of courageous and honest attempts to break down the wall of lies and slander encircling Russia and to bring closer together the struggling working class of the U. S. S. R. and the struggling and suffering proletariat of the rest of the world."

"Among this literature there were books written better and in more scholarly fashion than yours. But I have never yet read anything with greater joy than your story about U. S. S. R. in the present report. The reason for this is because you are ordinary workers from shops and mines, who artlessly and without coloring, in your own way, tell the readers what you saw there. Among those who visited Russia previous to you there were men and women with better education, more learned and cleverer than you, but among them undoubtedly there was no one who could better understand and learn the life of the Russian workers and could compare their lot with that of your own and form an unbiased opinion. And therefore your book, regardless of its simplicity, is one of the best books on the new Russia which have thus far appeared."

The Turk is Not What He Used to Be



Fred Hill

IMPERIALIST BRITAIN INTENDS TO STRANGLE TURKEY AND TAKE THE OIL WELLS OF MOSUL, BUT —

Research Department Book Reviews

MYSTICISM IN ENGINEERING

The Tragedy of Waste, by Stuart Chase; MacMillan, N. Y., \$2.50.

By MORITZ J. LOEB.

ENGINEERING as a science has been developed both from the theoretical approach and empirically. Its first laws were developed by the trial-and-error method and later the researches of the scientists were brought to bear to develop the formulae of practical engineering. Engineers being practical people have one most important demand to ask of every theory and practice of their trade: "Will it work?"

The new book by Stuart Chase and his associates of the labor bureau is an attempt at engineering, social engineering, and in such light it must be considered. The task set is the determination of what consists of economic waste in the United States, the measurement of the amount of this waste and how it may be eliminated. Quite properly then, the first step is the examination of human wants, for it is in the satisfaction of these wants by the production and consumption of commodities that the waste arises. Early in the book the authors make a survey of these factors and state the following to be the human wants, the satisfaction of which involves economic activity: food; shelter; clothing; language and education; recreation; government and law; health provisions; religion; art forms; love. If the trial-and-error method is accepted these may be adopted as the basis for the work and any errors involved will be exposed in the development of the problem and eliminated.

The second part of the task is then taken up, the measurement of economic waste of labor power and natural resources. Here the author-engineers find it necessary to make a comparison between society as it now exists,

i. e., a society which produces for profit and a society which produces for the satisfaction of human wants, which the authors term a "functional society."

Another engineer, Thorsten Veblen, in his book, *Engineers and the Price System*, treats this same subject from the standpoint of production. Chase also enters this field (from the practical viewpoint, avoiding the theory), and goes beyond this to analyze the economic waste in consumption, distribution and idle man power. This is done for the most part in a thorough and workmanlike manner. The findings are stated to be:

In consumption, at least....	5,000,000
Idle, at least.....	6,000,000
In production, at least.....	4,000,000
In distribution, at least.....	2,500,000

Total 20,500,000

Out of a total of 40,000,000 able bodied adult population in the United States it is therefore shown that a conservative computation of the lost man power is more than 50 per cent. At the same time it is shown that because of the waste in the utilization of natural resources, it would be possible, if waste were eliminated, to more than double the economic output without any increase in the rate of consumption of natural resources or in the amount of labor power available.

The third and most important part of the work is left for the last four pages of the book. Here in a section heading called "constructive," in a chapter entitled, "The Challenge of Waste," the authors make a partial attempt to come to a solution of the problem.

"We know no sure way out. . . . But the point at issue is the behavior of the animal. . . . the behavior of 100,000,000 people can be predicted only with the aid of magic

and astrology. . . . The way out turns on genuine science of social psychology more than on any other single factor." (Emphasis mine, M. J. L.)

"Meanwhile we note the co-operative movement making steady headway against waste in distribution—particularly in Europe—the labor movement combining its demand for more democracy in industry with the realization that only the lessening of waste can raise the standard of living.

"And we note the gathering cleavage between the stock-and-bond business men like Mr. Gary and the engineer business men like Mr. Ford. Mr. Gary sees industry primarily in terms of profitable investment, while Mr. Ford sees it primarily in terms of service turned out on a balanced load basis—with still an eye to the profit and loss account.

In short it is by no means clear that the engineering type of business man will not ultimately supersede the stock-and-bond type and so usher in a functional society of sorts while the radicals are still baying for the abolition of the profit system. This at least is Mr. E. A. Filene's guess."

Let us imagine an instance in which an industrial community had been established in a surrounding which made it possible for any food stuffs to be produced near by. Some distance away there was a rich agricultural territory occupied by farmers who, while they grew foodstuffs far in excess of their needs had no market for them and moreover had no access to any manufactured products. The citizens of these two communities met together and decided to take action to overcome their difficulties. They called in engineers to help them. The engineers took a survey and a census. They counted the population of the city and computed its production. They did likewise for the rural community. They measured the distance between the two points. Then they made their report. "What is needed," they said, "is a railroad." The farmers and the city dwellers thought this

was a good idea and they asked the engineers how to go about getting a railroad. "Oh," said the engineers, "just hope for it and trust to luck."

This is the kind of engineering turned out by Stuart Chase. He failed utterly in his task because he took into account only the superficialities. He regarded only the manifestation of the problem and avoided the problem itself.

What was necessary after the physical measurements had been taken was to re-determine the problem, something in this way:

The present order of society results in tremendous economic waste. Why is this so? Because there is production for profit instead of for use; because we have a capitalist society rather than a "functional" society. How then can we build a functional (or organized) society? It is first necessary to find out why the contradictions of present society exist, scientific research in this subject will show that it is the class nature of society which is responsible.

And now having come to the roots of the problem we are becoming able to solve it. The end is the establishment of an organized society. The means is the elimination of the class structure of society and the building of a classless society.

Mr. Chase fails to approach the problem in this manner and that is why his engineering ends in futility and mysticism. That is why his book is a piece of draftsmanship and no engineering at all, why in the statistics themselves many errors are allowed to remain such as the acceptance of religious activity as productive of economic wealth, the statements that of 250,000 prostitutes in America, 150,000 (only!) are waste; out of 320,000 criminals, 200,000 count as lost man power; that of 400,000 "watchers of criminals," only 200,000 would be necessary in a functional society.

There is a way out, Mr. Chase. The theory has been written and the practice is being worked out in Soviet Russia where the beginnings are being made in the building of an organized society.

"Go Home, Mr. French Capitalist!"



Maurice Becker, celebrated cartoonist, shows the new spirit of the peoples of the East, who resist the colonial plundering of the imperialist powers—and thereby become the allies of the revolutionary working class at home.

Concerning "Barbusse-ism"

By HENRI BABUSSE.

HENRI BARBUSSE, whose fame as a novelist is hardly equalled by any writer in the whole world of those who have arisen during and after the great world war—**IS A COMMUNIST**. Henry Barbusse leaped into world fame with his war novel, "Under Fire," a book in which he told his terrible experiences in the trenches as a soldier of the French army. Since that monumental work Barbusse has maintained and enlarged his standing as the world's leading young artist, with such other books as "Chains."

Henri Barbusse is the envy of the literary world.

But Henri Barbusse prefers to write for—**THE COMMUNIST PRESS!**

Henri Barbusse is writing for—**THE DAILY WORKER MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT!**

Henri Barbusse has conveyed to **THE DAILY WORKER** the right to publish for the first time in the English language his great new novel which bears the French title, "LAU DELA!"

This great novel will begin in the next issue of **THE DAILY WORKER Magazine Supplement**—next Saturday, January 9. The translation is being prepared by the well known American Communist artist, Lydia Gibson.

But why does Henri Barbusse prefer to cast aside the glittering world of capitalist class rewards? Barbusse tells why in the adjoining article from his own pen.

(Translated by Harrison George from "La Antorcha")

IT has come to my notice that in a certain circle the subject of "Barbusse-ism" was placed on the agenda of a public debate, and this same theme has been the object of lively comment in certain foreign centers.

I do not know what my friends and adversaries might be able to say on this question, for or against me, but if I might be permitted to offer a personal opinion on the subject I would say:

"Barbusse-ism" does not and cannot exist, and this for reasons which I am glad to furnish to my readers.

I am a writer who has tried to project certain generalizations and to enclose scenes of great dimensions and dramas of ideas within the architecture of books. Perhaps, with a little benevolence, it might be conceded to me that I have in this respect somewhat widened the field of literary action.

I have felt impelled by those principles of art which determine unified conceptions—or perhaps it may have been my ideas that have incited me to seek by that road new forms of expression; but if I add that I have always been sincere, it is to add also that this is not enough; that the writer must be not only sincere but also truthful.

The quality of his affirmation—because there is no work of art that does not affirm something—is much more important than his good personal intentions. I have already declared elsewhere that a writer is a public man who has no right to err because erring, he makes others err.

I believe that I have not erred. This pleasant certitude, which would be quite presumptuous in the transcendental plane of metaphy-

sics, is not so in the terrain of social things, so bound to the heart and towards which all those that have today the pretense of thought are irresistibly attracted.

I have interested myself with as much fervor as certainty in a number of principles concerning present society: the arbitrary and artificial organization of capitalist despotism; religious superstitions; democracy and patriotism; the formidable deceit of reformism; the necessity of the conquest of power and the regulation of labor by the working class; and internationalism.

My comrades will recognize how little this resembles any original doctrine that might be my personal one, and they will see that I have discovered nothing that others have not already discovered.

I personally joined the Communist Party. I belong to it definitely and I am able to say that I will always belong to it. If until now I have not contributed my voice, I will do so from now on, in view of the battle waged by those who personify the dogmas that I detest.

It has been said frequently that it was a mistake for me to join the party. Never have I understood the arguments that have been adduced on this score.

Reasons of immediate personal interest? They are quite debatable. But even though they might exist, I cannot see why I should give myself any other reason than those I give at times to the comrades in order to persuade them that they must sacrifice their immediate interests to their interest more broadly understood.

In our times, to keep on the fringe of the struggles that are transforming life, and to lose sight of their great objectives, is contrary not only to loyalty, but also to common sense.